

DYNASTIES OF MEDIÆVAL ORISSA

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

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Published by :
K. N. Chatterji,
120-2, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Printed by :
Manik Chandra Das,
PRABASI PRESS
120-2, Upper Circular Road
CALCUTTA.

FOREWORD

Pandit Binayak Misra's *Dynasties of Medieval Orissa* is a useful supplement to late Professor R. D. Banerji's *History of Orissa* so far as it relates to the dynasties that held sway in Orissa from about 600 to 1100 A. D. The author has dealt with the problems connected with the history of the more or less contemporaneous Śailodbhavas and Bhaumas and the succeeding Somavamśis with ingenuity and erudition. Pandit Misra's treatment of the ancient geography of Orissā is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject.

14. 7. 33.

RAMA KRASAD CHANDA

PREFACE

In the nineteenth century those, who compiled the history of Orissa, had no alternative but to depend fully on the *Mādalāpāñji* or the chronicle of the Jagannātha temple of Puri. With the discovery of epigraphic records in Orissa, it was found in the beginning of the current century that the accounts of the pre-Moghul period, recorded in the *Mādalāpāñji*, are entirely unreliable. The authenticity of the *Mādalāpāñji* was challenged by the late Dr. Fleet and by the late Mr. M. M. Chakravarty. The results of the pioneer researches of the latter scholar are no doubt a valuable contribution towards the reconstruction of the history of Orissa. But his researches are generally limited to the period from the twelfth century onwards.

Later on the late Professor R. D. Banerjee set himself to the task of bringing out a connected history of Orissa from the pre-historic period down to the British conquest. We cannot deny the fact that his monumental work—*History of Orissa*—embodies a mass of authentic accounts. But due to want of sufficient data, he was hardly able to reconcile certain discrepancies and fully reconstruct the chronology of the different dynasties. However, since the publication of his *History of Orissa*, a few important records have been discovered. These have enabled me to arrive at certain conclusions discussed in the following pages, which, I hope, will be helpful to those who are interested in the Chronology of Orissa. Here I have also arranged all the informations available from the epigraphic records of Mediæval period in such a way that they can be easily studied by the students of history. Moreover, I have made an attempt to identify as far as practicable the places mentioned in them which will enable the readers to form an idea of the extent of territories of different dynasties.

In this connection I express my gratitude to my esteemed friend Pandit Tarakeshwar Ganguly, but for whose encouragement

I would not have set myself to the task of compiling this work. Again cordial acknowledgment of indebtedness is due to my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya, B. Sc., who rendered me much help in compiling this work.

In conclusion, I have to add that due to mental and physical troubles, I could not carefully look into the proof and in consequence a number of printing mistakes have crept in the book.

B. MISRA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ch.	<i>Charana</i>
D.	<i>Dutaka</i>
E.	Engraver
E. I.	Epigraphia Indica
Gr.	...	...	Grant
H.	...	...	Heated by
I.	...	...	Inscription
I. F.	...	...	Immigrant from
Ind. Ant.	...	...	Indian Antiquary
J. A. H. R. S.	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society		
J. A. S. B.	...	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	
J. B. O. R. S.	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.		
P.	...	...	Plate
Pr.	...	...	<i>Pravara</i>
R. O.	...	...	Resident of
Ś.	...	...	<i>Śākha</i>
Sc.	...	...	Scribe
Se	...	...	Sealed by
V.	...	...	<i>Veda</i>
W.	...	...	Writer

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

P. 9, Table of Chronology, *for* Mādhavarāja 11 (720. A. D.). *read* Mādhavarāja 11 (620, A. D.).

P. 11, l. 17, *for* whose names, end, *read* whose names end,

P. 14, l. 31, *for* even the north-west, *read* even now the north-west,

P. 14, l. 32. *for* who claims, *read* who claim.

P. 15, l. 12, *for* Purāṇas *read* Purāṇas.²

P. 21, l. 5, *for* century A. D., *read* century A. D.³

P. 21, l. 14, *for* Harṣa era,³ *read* Harṣa era⁴.

P. 21, l. 17, *for* Unmaṭakesarī⁴, *read* Unmaṭakesari.

P. 21, l. 18, *for* grats, *read* grants,

P. 21, l. 28, *for* Śudhākara, *read* Śuddhakara.

P. 21, foot-note, *for* 1, *read* 2.

P. 21, foot-note, *for* 2, *read* 1.

P. 22, foot-note 1, *for* Vol. VI, *read* Vol. XVI.

P. 23, l. 10, *for* Jamagarṭta, *read* Yamagarṭta.

P. 29, Grant, No. 5, Genealogy Col. *for* Kulastambha and his son Raṇastambha. *read* Raṇastambha and his son Kulastambha.

P. 33, Chronology, *for* Raṇastambha 11, *read* Raṇastambha 11 alias Alāṇastambha.

P. 35, l. 18, *for* te, *read* to.

P. 39, l. 19, *for* tuṅga, who, *read* tuṅga with Vinītatuṅga, who

P. 40, Grant, No. 3, Identification col. *for* (9) keonjhar (locally &c), *read* (9) Konjari (river) in Keonjhar.

P. 44, Grant, No. 7, Identification col., *add* (30) Panchapalli, a pergenna in Daspalla.

P. 53, l. 4, *for* Raṇaded, *read* Raṇadeva.

P. 53, l. 11, *for* 'bhutaṅgati', *read* 'bhut Aṅgati'.

P. 53, l. 29, *for* widows', *read* widow's.

P. 55, l. 3 *for* lordship ever, *read* lordship over.

P. 58, l. 6, *for* grant, No. 98, *read* grant, No 1.

P. 60, l. 23, *for* Beglar, *read* Beglar¹.

P. 60, l. 24 *for* Mayūra dynasty, *read* Maurya dynasty².

P. 60, foot-note 1, *for* app. (b) + pp. 1101, *read* app. (b) pp. 110—11.

P. 62, l. 8, *for* Maūrya, *read* Maurya.

P. 63, l. 4, *for* the other inscription, *read* other inscriptions.

P. 63, l. 10, *for* conciliating, *read* reconciling,

P. 63, Table of Chronology, *omit the perpendicular line between Bhîmaratha and Mahâbhavagupta II*

P. 64, l. 12, *for that the line, read that the senior line*

P. 64, l. 13 *for another line, read the junior line.*

P. 64, l. 26, *for doner, read donor.*

P. 65, l. 14, *for title, read titles*

P. 65, l. 26, *for his, read this.*

P. 75, l. 2, *for Chandwar, read Chaudwar.*

P. 76, l. 25, *for descents, read descent.*

P. 81, l. 16, *for jurisdictions, read jurisdiction.*

P. 81, l. 24, *for Tapovava in, read Tapovana is*

P. 83, l. 7, *for datas, read data.*

P. 85, Grant, No. 3, Genealogy col. *for Devendravarma, read Anantavarmâ's son Devendravarma.*

P. 91, Grant, No. 25, Genealogy col., *omit Râjendravarma*

P. 95, l. 5, *for No. 22, read No. 23.*

P. 95, l. 13, *for No. 3, read No. 9.*

P. 96, l. 24, *for close of, read close copy of.*

P. 108, l. 10, *for centuries, read centuries*

P. 108, l. 13, *for aduce, read adduce*

P. 108, l. 17, *for amonga, read among.*

P. 108, l. 20, *for became, read became.*

Omit E. B. succeeding the page number of reference and preceding name of the editor of plates in some tables.

Dynasties of Mediæval Orissa

CHAPTER I

(Section A)

ŚAILODBHAVA RULERS

It is seen from the appended table that the geographical places in the Koṅgada-maṇḍala mentioned in the copper-plate grants of the Śailodbhava rulers, and of Śubhākaradeva and Daṇḍimahādevi of the Kara family are now identified in the Ganjam district or in the neighbourhood of its border. From the identification of the Śālinā of the grant, No. 2, with Śāliā in Banpur in the Puri district, we can determine the northern boundary of Koṅgada. The hill-ranges running from Kaluparāghata westwards seem to have demarcated its northern limit. There is no pass through these ranges of hills which reach a point in the south-west frontier of the Nayagarh State.

The Mahendra hill which runs westwards from the coast of the Bay of Bengal in the east, probably formed the southern boundary line of Koṅgada. Again the hills, now demarcating the eastern boundary of the Kalahandi State, may be supposed to be the natural western limit of the same Koṅgada.

The grant, No. 2, was issued from the place on the bank of the Śālinā. It is, therefore, tempting to localise the capital of Koṅgada in Banpur. But there is no such place in Banpur, which would recall the description of Koṅgada by Hiuen Tsang. The Chinese pilgrim describes that the capital of Koṅgada, 20 *li* in circuit, is situated on an angle of the sea and there are many Deva temples. The situation of Ganjam, a petty town, where the ruins of temples are found in large quantity, recalls exactly Hiuen Tsang's description. I, therefore, think that the capital of Koṅgada should be identified with Ganjam and the place of issue of the grant, No. 2, should be supposed to be a temporary camp established on the bank of the Śāliā in Banpur.

The panegyrical text of the grant, No. 4, is a copy of that of the grant, No. 3, and it contains an additional eulogy of a further generation. The donor of the grant, No. 4, appears to my mind, to be the son of the donor of the grant, No. 3.

The scholars would no doubt accept my view that the donor of the grant, No. 5, was the son of the donor of the grant, No. 4, if they compare the texts of these grants. The text of the former grant has been reproduced in the latter grant and again an eulogy of a further generation has been added.

The text of the grant, No. 5, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 6, and it, therefore, appears that the donor of the latter grant is not different from that of the former grant.

The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 7 have not been found. But the eulogical text of Madhyamarāja of this plate is an exact copy of that of the king of the same name of the grant, No. 6. Evidently Dharmarāja son of Madhyamarāja of the grant, No. 7, is not different from the donor of the grant, No. 6. We may therefore, put the Sailodbhava rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 3 to 7, in the following chronological order.

Sailodbhava (mythical)

Araṇabhīta

Śrī Sainyabhīta

Ayaśobhīta I

Śrī Sainyabhīta (alias Mādhavavarman)

Ayaśobhīta (alias Madhyamarāja I)

Dharmarāja

Madhyamarāja II

(Grant No. 7) Raṇakṣobha

Pattavyālopa

Tailapa Yuvarāja

Madhyamarāja III (Grant No. 7)

The grant, No. 2, was issued in 619-20 A. D. But the dates of other grants are not known. It is stated in the grants, Nos. 5 and 6 that after the accession of Dharmarāja to the throne, Mādhava, probably Dharmarāja's younger brother, raised the standard of revolt to wrest the regal power from his elder brother and was defeated at Kāsikā. Thereafter Mādhava sought the aid of Tivaradeva and again fought. He was also defeated with his ally this time whereupon he passed his days at the foot of the Vindhya. This Tivaradeva was no doubt the same Tivaradeva of Ratnapura in the southern Kosala.

Chandragupta succeeded his elder brother Tivaradeva to the throne and he was the contemporary ruler of Govinda III. We know that Govinda II, the elder brother of Govinda III's father, was ruling in Saka 705 or A. D. 783.¹ Hence the initial year of Govinda III's reign cannot be supposed to be earlier than 784 A. D. It is recorded in the inscription that Chandragupta was defeated by Govinda III before the birth of his son Amoghavarṣa who ascended the throne in 815-16 A. D.² It is therefore probable that Chandragupta suffered defeat by Govinda III before 800 A. D. In that case, Tivaradeva may be supposed to have ruled some time between 760-90 A. D.

Dharmarāja was 6th in descent from his ancestor Aranabhita. If we now allot average reign of 25 years, to each of the rulers, who preceded Dharmarāja, we get altogether ($5 \times 25 =$) 125 years, covered by their reign. Now calculating from the date of the grant, no. 2, we get 745 A. D. ($620 + 125$) as the initial year of Dharmarāja's reign. There is now a margin of 15 years between the result of the calculation of the preceding para and that of present calculation (i.e. 760 A.D. and 745 A. D.) which can be allotted to the donor of the grant, No. 2. In that case, Mādhavarāja II of the said grant can be taken as Aranabhita of our foregoing chronological table.

1 *History of Decan* by R. G. Bhandarkar, p. 117.

2. See *E. I.* vol. XIII, p. 253 for Chandragupta's defeat and *Ind. Ant.* vol. XII. p. 216 for the initial year of Amoghavarṣa's reign. His 52nd year reign falls on Saka 788 or A. D. 816.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identification
6	Puri plates of Dhar- marāja. <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> vol- XVI. pp. 176-188. S. N. Raj-guru. a	(16) Dukka (17) Dongi (18) Varttani-Viṣaya (19) Mātṛchandra- pātaka (20) Fāsikā (battle- field)	(16) Dukkavellu 19°-34" north 85°-8 east (17) Dongi 84°-55" east 20°-3" north in Nayagrah (18) Boirani 85°-56" east 19°-35" north (19) Chandrapuṭu 19°-41" north 85°-11" east in Banpur (20) Same as 15
7	Tekkali plates of Madhyamarāja <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> , vol IV. pp. 162-167. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	LOST	
8	Ganjam plate of Dandimahādevi. <i>E. I.</i> vol. VI, pp. 133-142.	(21) Villagrāma (22) Barāḍa (23) Arttani (24) Hondala (25) Khairapātaka	(21) Belgam 19°-26" north 84°-51" east in Atha- garh (22) Barooda 84°-31" east 20° north in Ghoomsur (24) Hoondalu 18°-30" north 84°-52" east (25) Same as 8
9	Kumurang plate of Dandimahādevi. <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> , vol. V. pp. 564-569.	(26) Rasambhā (27) Kotsara-nagari (28) Khidiṅgahūra- Viṣaya	(26) Rambha 19°-34" north 85°-8" east (27) Kamasor 20°-2" north 84°-44" east in Ghoomsur or Ghantasila in Banpur (28) Same as 13

* It has been pointed out by Mr. S. Rājaguru that from line 22 of Grant no. 6 we get *nṛpatir-Ayaśobhīta* and as such we should accept *Ayaśobhīta* and *Araṇabhīta* as correct *rit'udās*. They also seem to be fitting titles for rulers. After disjoining the combination of words we can get both forms—*Ayaśobhīta* and *Yaśobhīta*. Similarly we can also get *Araṇabhīta* and *Raṇabhīta*. But in the above line we cannot get *Yaśobhīta*. I, therefore, accept Mr. Rājaguru's suggestion.

Genealogy	Donee
Śailodbhava | Aranabhīta | Śri Sainyabhīta I | Ayaśobhīta I | Śri Sainyabhīta II | Ayaśobhīta II (aliās) Madhyamarāja | Dharmarāja	Golasvāmi alias Māsikā Gotra—Jātukaṇṇa Pravara—Vāśiṣṭhātreyā Charaṇa—Vājasaneyā Sākhā—Kāṇva
Madhyamarāja I | Dharmarāja | Madhyamarāja | ————— Raṇakṣobha Paṭṭavyāloṇa Yuvarāja Tailapa Madhyamaarāja III	
These plates have been referred to for defining the Koṅṇaḍa country. They belong to different dynasty. Hence the genealogy contained in them are not mentioned here.	

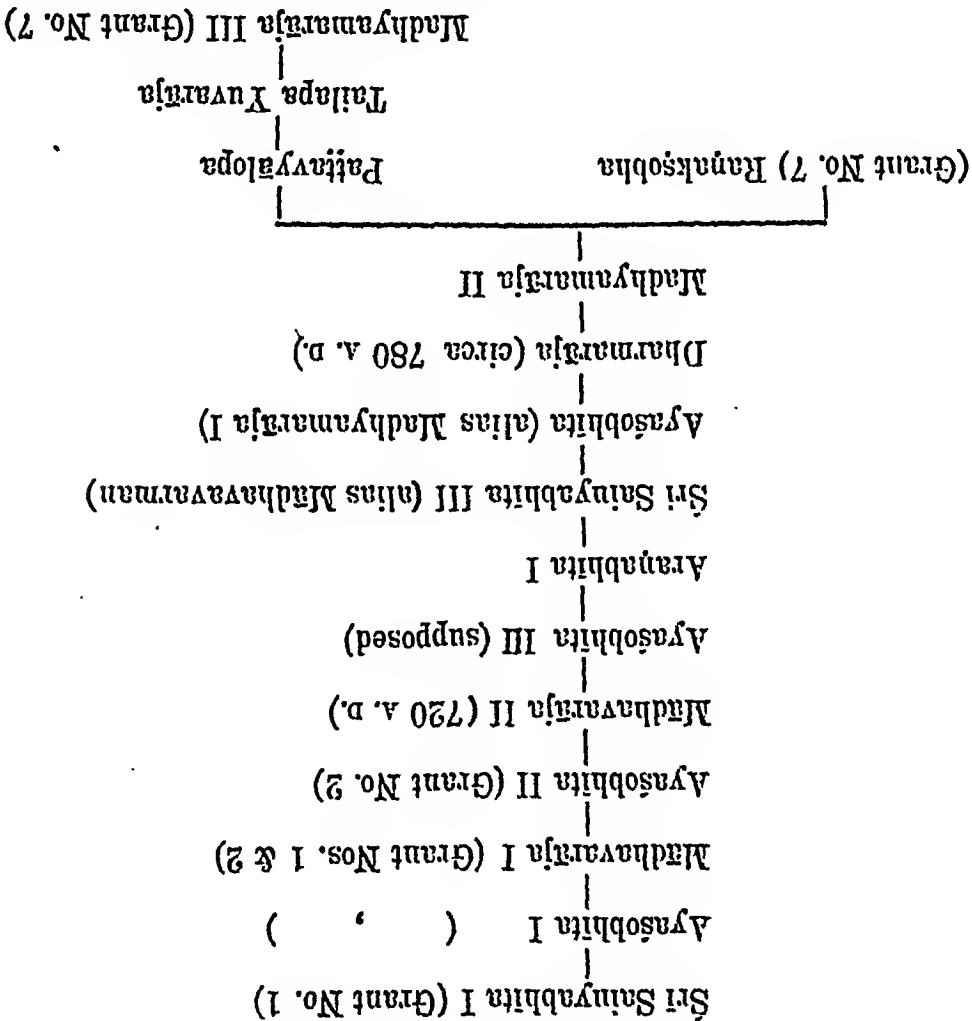
† The editor misread *rājyaṃ pituḥ prāptavān* in the line 27. Correct reading *rājyepi tat-prāptavān* is found in Grant no. 6 in which the text of this grant has been reproduced. Evidently Madhyamarāja was not a son of Ayaśobhīta as the editor assumed with hesitation. The latter was a surname of the donor. Professor Keiborn similarly held that Mādhavavarman of Grant 3 was a son of Sainyabhīta II (*E. I.*, vol. III p. 42). But Dr. Hultsch pointed out that Sainyabhīta was a *viruda* of Mādhavavarman (*E. I.*, vol. VI, p. 144).

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No. Reference	Place-names.	Identification
1 Khurda copper-plate Grant of Mādhavarāja. <i>E. I. A. S. B.</i> vol. LXXIII (1901), pp. 282- 284 Ganga Mohan Lakshara.	(1) Thora (2) Ahuraga (3) Kumbhāra bhyāda	(1) Thora-Jonga, 15°-16'' north, 84°-25'' east (3) Kumārāra 16°-15'' north 84°-27'' east
2 Ganjam plate of Sasāṅkarāja's time. <i>E. I.</i> vol. VI. pp. 133-46. F. Hultzsch.	(4) Śālimākula (place of issue) (5) Chavala (6) Kṛṣṇagiri-Viṣaya	(4) Salla-a rivulet in Bampur (5) Chailu, 84°-57'' east, 19°-15'' north in Khallikōṭa estate (6) A hill under the same name in Khallikōṭa
3 Buganda plates of Mādhavarāman. <i>E. I.</i> vol. III. pp. 41-46 F. Keilhorn.	(7) Poipuni (8) Khallikōṭaka (9) Guḍā-Viṣaya	(7) Poipuni, 19°-11'' north, 84°-21'' east, near mahendra hill (8) Koirapatty 84°-53 east 19°-37'' north (9) In the Ganjam many places-names have Guḍā as final member.
4 Parikud plates of Madhyamarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. IX. pp. 281-287. R. D. Banerjee (Regnal Year 26) year 88 of an unspecified era.	(10) Pūrvakhaṇḍa (11) Katakabhukti	(10) The region lying to the east of Aska is called Pūrvakhaṇḍa
5. *Kondendū Grant of Dharmarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. XIX. pp. 265-70. Y. R. Gupta.	(12) Kendeṇḍū (13) Khidḍigahūra- Viṣaya (14) Somapura (place of issue) (15) Fāsikā (battle- field)	(12) Komanda 84°-56'' east, 20° north in Nayagarh state. (13) A hilly tract of Bampur, bordering the Nayagarh state, is called Khedajhari (14) Soonpur 84°-17'' east 19°-8'' north (15) Fasi 19°-36'' north 84°- 57'' east in Athagarh.

In the grants, nos. 3 to 6, the founder of the Sailodbhava family is said to have come out of a rock. But we do not know whether Baṅkāḍa which is called Bakharna in the inscription was the original seat of this family.

I have visited recently Baṅkāḍa which is situated on the bank of the Sāṭa in Baupur. The place is fortified on all sides by the forest-clad hills. On one of these hills there is lying a large slab of stone containing a votive inscription. On palaeographic ground this inscription can be assigned to the 5th century A. D. There are also other relics of antiquarian interest in this place.



CHAPTER I

(Section B.)

SIVARAJA OF PATIAKELA GRANT.

A copper-plate from Patiakela in the Cuttack district was edited by the late R. D. Banerjee in E. I., Vol. IX (pp. 283-288). It contains a date written in words as well as in figures. But unfortunately the letters and figures of the date are damaged. Nevertheless the date has been ascertained by the editor.

In the beginning of the text 83 written in words is decipherable and in the concluding portion the figure 200 is discernible. It has, therefore, been assumed by the editor that the mutilated letters succeeding 83, written in words were intended for expressing 200. The plate is thus supposed to have contained the year 283 which, in the editor's opinion, belongs to the Gupta era, because the use of Gupta era in Orissa in the first quarter of the 7th Century A. D. is proved by Mādhavarāja's grant¹ the characters of which resemble in form those of the plate under discussion. His supposition is also borne out by the similarity of style of composition of the texts inscribed on these two grants. I give below extracts from each text to illustrate the said similarity.

Chatur-udadhi-salila-vichī-mekhalā-nīlīyām Sadvīpa-giri-
pattana-vatyām vasundharāyām Goptrāyde varṣa-śata-traye
varttamāne Mahārājādhirāj Śrī-Śaśāṅkā-rājye śāsati-dharaṇitale
(Madhavarāja's plate)

Salila-nidhi-velā-valāyita-chala-taraṅgābharāṇa-ruchira-maṇi-
gura (?)-pattana-vatyām vasumatyām pravarttamāna-māṇa-vaiṇśa-
rājyakāle tray-ādhika-aśīty-uttara-Maudgal-āmalakule gagāna-tala-
sitadidhīti-nivāte sita-charite paramamāheśvara-Śrī-Sagguyayyane
Śāsati dakṣiṇa toṣalyām-(Patiakela Plate)

¹ E. I., Vol., VI, pp. 144 ff.

On consideration of the style of composition, we can suppose that these texts belong to the same period, for imitation of style from the text inscribed on a copper-plate which is considered as a secret property, is not probable at a distant date. Apparently the year of Patākela grant can be supposed to have belonged to the Gupta era. But we cannot understand why the said year has been connected with the reign of the Maṇa dynasty. Did Śaśāṅka alias Narendragupta belong to the Maṇa family? Śaśāṅka established his sovereignty over Kaṇasavarna a tract of country which has not yet been well defined. According to the speculation of some scholars, Maṇbhūm formed a part of Kaṇasavarna. Maṇbhūm seems to have derived its name from the Maṇa family which ruled over it. I need mention here that *Bhāṇya*, the surname of the rulers of a particular family, is the appellation of that family. Similarly Maṇa the surname of the rulers of another family might have been the appellation of another family. Only two inscriptions, belonging to the rulers whose names, end in the Maṇa suffix, have so far been discovered in the Hazaribāgh district which is not far from Maṇbhūm.¹ Out of them Udayamaṇa's inscription discloses that Udayamaṇa, a merchant of Ayodhya, was the founder of the Maṇa rule. On palaeographic ground this inscription has been assigned to the 8th century A. D. But it can be gleaned from the text inscribed that Udayamaṇa flourished long before the time of the inscription. It is also supposed by the editor of this inscription that out of respect to Udayamaṇa's name, the people of the locality engraved an account of him on a stone. Udayamaṇa might have, therefore, flourished earlier than the time of the said inscription, but we do not know whether Śaśāṅka belonged to the Maṇa family or whether the Maṇa family of Patākela grant is identical with Udayamaṇa's family. It is stated in the Patākela grant that Sivarāja, the donor of the grant, was a feudatory of one Saṅṅayayama of Maṇḍala family who was ruling in southern Tosali. *Rāja*, the final member of the name of the donor, tempts me to connect

Śivarāja with the Śailodbha family for the names of the rulers of this family often ended in the suffix *Rāja*.

The village Tandravalla granted by this plate is identical with Tendra which is a few miles west of Jajpur. I think, Valla the last member of the name of the granted village, has been transformed to Veelpara, the name of the village one mile south of Tendra. It is probable that the Tandravalla was divided into two parts in later times. However Varttanaka, the place of issue of the grant, can be identified with Barchana about twelve miles south of Tendra.

I may mention in the conclusion that the present Khandayat family at Ratangiri which is not far from Barchana, belongs to Maudgala Gotra and the insignia of this family is Saila (hill). The traditional account relates that the remote ancestors of this family were the rulers of the locality. But it is difficult to ascertain whether this family is the remnant of Śivarāja's family.

CHAPTER II

(Section A)

BHARMA RULERS

Bharma rulers issued their grants either from Guhaddevapatakā or from Guhesvara-patakā. These places of issue are no doubt one and the same place. Guhaddeva was probably transformed to Guhesvara in later times. However Guhesvara-patakā seems to be the capital of the Bharmā territory, first because all the grants were issued from this place and secondly this place has been described as a beautiful town in the grants, Nos. 2 and 5 to 10.

It is stated in the Oriyā Mahābhārata by Sarala Das of the 15th century A. D. that Viṣṇukara with the aid of Bhīma founded the Kara rule over a holy land called Sivapura. Bharmā family is also mentioned as the Kara family in the grant, No. 7. The change of the family-name, from Bharmā to Kara, is no doubt due to Kara suffix occurring at the end of the name of each and every ruler of the family which is mentioned as Bharmā in the grants, Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6. However on the authority of Sarala Das, we can now identify the capital of Bharmā or Kara territory with Sivapura of the Mahābhārata, which is identical with Sivadaśapura a part of Jajpur town where the ruins of a palace is now traceable.

According to the version of the Virajā-mahātmya, some shrines at Jajpur bear the names Lalitesvara, Kusumesvara and Daṇḍisvara. These shrines may be supposed to have taken their names after Lalitāhara, Kusumahara and Daṇḍimahadevi who flourished in the Bharmā family. Again the scribe of the grant, No. 2, is said to be the resident of Virajā which is another name of Jajpur. I, therefore, identify Guhesvara-patakā with Godhamesvara, patakā lying in the vicinity of the aforesaid Sivadaśapura, which was probably a part and parcel of Guhesvara-patakā, in ancient times. Guhesvara probably transformed to Godheshvara which has, very

likely, been sanskritised as Godhaneśvara. However I need mention here in support of my identification of Guheśvara-pūṭaka that the scholars have unanimously identified the capital of Orissa of Hiuen Tsang's time with Jajpur.

The readers will find that the village Bubhurudā of the grant, No. 2, is unquestionably identical with Buhurudā lying in the proximity of Puri. Bubhurudā is said to have been included in the southern Tosala, not in the Kongada-maṇḍala. Evidently the northern limit of Kongada can, in no way, be stretched beyond Kaluparaghat.

The villages of the northern Tosala of the grant, No. 1, is now traceable in the Balasore district. We gather from the Raghuvamśa by Kālidāsa that the Kapiśā or the modern Cossai in the Midnapore district formed the northern boundary line of Utkala which comprised Tosala.

It is stated in the Purāṇas that one Guha, belonging to a non-aryan family protects the peoples,—Kaliṅgas, Māhiśyas and Māhendra Bhaumas or the Bhauma tribe inhabiting the Mahendra hill.¹ The hill ranges extending from Orissa and the northern Circars to Gondwana, some of which near Ganjam is still called Mahindra, were known as Mahendra-giri-mālā in ancient times.² It, therefore, appears that the term *Māhendra Bhauma* of the Purāṇas is alluded to the Bhūyāṇ tribe of the northern feudatory states of Orissa.

In the Majjhima-nikāya and Mahābagga of the Pāli literature two Bhūyāṇs, Tapusa and Bhallika of the Utkala country, are said to have met Buddha at Bodhagaya. In the Purāṇas the Utkala people are also indicated as neighbours of the people of the Gaya district³ and as descendants of Ilā. I think, Ilā implies earth. Apparently the Utkala country extended up to the Gaya district in the north-west. It is worth-mentioning that even the north-west frontier of Orissa is predominated by the Bhūyāṇs who claims descent from earth. Apparently the Bhūyāṇ tribe constituted the

1 Purāṇa text by Pargiter.

2 Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, edited by Pargiter, p. 284.

3 Harivansa Ch. X.

ancient Utkala people. The text, running on the lines 3 and 4 of the grant, No. 2, also discloses that Bhamma was a distinguished clan of the Utkala family.

Bhannasya mahati Khyati gunā-mūl=Otkale kule ni-
pro=bhād=abhinatparyv=osmin

(In the widely reputed Bhamma family of Utkala, there flourish-
ed an unprecedented King—)

In the language of the Bhuyāns *pāṭa* signifies *generation*.
Pāṭaka can, therefore, be interpreted as the founder of the family.
Hence Guhadeva-pāṭaka, the name of the capital of the Bhamma
territory, owes the origin of its name to the king Guha of the
Purugas.

We find that Santikara, husband of Tribhuvana-mahadevi of
the grant, No. 5, is identical with Lalitahara, husband of Tribhuvana-
mahadevi of the grant No. 7. Now Santikara can again be
identified with Lalitahara of any of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10.
Hence in the light of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, we can suppose that
Santikara had an elder brother, Kusumahara by name.

I have carefully examined the form of the symbol representing
the numerals of the year of the grant, No. 2. This symbol fully
resembles in form that of the inscription, No. 4, which denotes
90. Again I have compared the symbol of the grant, No. 2 with
that denoting 90 in Bühler's chart (table IX, Col. 2-4). Evidently
the grant, No. 5, is not much removed in date from the grant,
No. 2. This statement is also supported by the identification of
Harivarddhana, who headed the plate of the grant No. 2, with the
personage of the same name of the grant, No. 7. We can, therefore
identify Subhakar and his son Sivakara of the grant, No. 2, with
Paramasaukata Subhakar I of the grant, No. 5 and Kusumahara
of the grant, No. 8, respectively. It is needless to say that
Sivakara and his son Subhakar of the grant, No. 2, are identical
with Sivakara and his son Subhakar of the grant, No. 1.

Lalitahara of the grant, No. 7 has been identified with
Santikara of the grant No. 5. It is, therefore, not probable that

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No. Reference.	Place names.	Identification.	Genealogy
1 Neulpur Gr. of Subhākaradeva. E. I. Vol. XV, pp. 1-9 E. b. R. D. Banerjee Year 84, Mārga vadi 13.	(1) Guhadeva-pātaka (place of issue) (2) Kompāraka on Parvata-droni and (3) Salonapura (new name given to amalgamated village) in (4) Pañchāla (5) in Uttara Tosala.	(1) Godhaneśvarapatna (a part of Jajpur town in the Cuttack district) (2) Kopāree (20° 17' N. 86° 25' E) in Balasore. (3) Solanapura (20° 53' N. 86° 11' E) on the north bank of the Vaitarani near Jajpur. (4) Panchamal perenna in Balasore.	Paramopāsaka Kṣemañjara alias Nṛgatapha | Paramatatbhāgata Śivakara | Paramasaugata Subhākara (Mahārāja)
2 Chaurasi Gr. of Sivakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XIV, pp. 292-306. E. b. Narayan Tripathy Year 93, Kārtika sudi Dvā-dśī.	(6) Guhadevi-pāṭikā (place of issue) (7) Bubhuruḍā in (8) Antarudra in (9) Dakṣiṇa Tosala.	(6) Same as no. 1. (7) Buhurooda (19° 10' N. 85° 58' E) near Puri. (8) Antarodh—a perenna in the Puri district.	Sivakara (Queen Jayāvalī devī) | Subhākara (Queen Mādhavidevī) | Sivakara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja and Parameśvara
3 I. of Santikara in Gaṇeśgumpha. E. I. XIII, p. 167. E. b. R. D. Banerjee.			
4 Dhauli cave I. of Śāntikara E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64. E. b. R. D. Banerjee. (year 93)			
5 Hindol P. of Subhakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. 69-83. E. b. Binayak Misra. Year 150. Srāvaṇa sudi 7.	(10) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (11) Nodḍilo in (12) Kāñkavirāvisaya in (13) Uttara Tosala (14) Gaṇgeṭi (stream) (15) Panktāpollā.	(10) Same as no. 1. (11) Naṇḍelo in Hindol. (12) Konkaraj in Angul (20° 53' N. 80° 29' E) (14) Gangaijodi in Hindoi (20° 46' N. 85° 13' E) (15) Potnapat in Angul (20° 37' N. 85° 12' E)	Lakṣmīkara | Paramasaugata Subhākara | Śantikara (Queen Tribhuvanamahādevī, born of Nāga family) | Subhākara Mahārājādhirāja

"The Grants of the Bhauum rulers contain the seal repa

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

6	Dharakot C. P. Gr. of the kara king Subhakaradeva. J. A. H. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 189-194. E. b. Satyanarayana Rajguru.	(16) Guhesvarapataka (place of issue) (17) Gujjata in (18) Jayakataka in (19) Kongadamanadala.	(16) Sama as no. 1. other place-names are not precisely deciphered.	"
7	Dhenkanal P. of Tribhuvanamahadevi. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 419-427. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri. Year 160. Kartika, sudi 6.	(20) Guhesvarapataka (place of issue) (21) Kontasapara in (22) Olasrama-visaya in (23) Tosala,	(20) Same as no. 1. (21) Kontaparā (20°-8' N, 86°-4' E) in Cuttack. (22) Olasa (20°-9' N, 86°-1' E) in Cuttack.	Ummatakesari Gayāda Lalitahāra Mahārājādhirājā Paramesvari Queen Tribhuvanamahadevi, daughter of Rajamalla of southern country
8	Ganjam P. of Dandimahadevi. E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 137-140. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn. Year 180, Margasirsa, vadi, 5 Sankranti.	(24) Guhesvarapataka (place of issue) (25) Villagrāma in (26) Varadakhanda-visaya in (27) Kongada in (28) Dakṣiṇa Tosala (29) Hondala (30) Khairapataka.	(24) Same as no. 1. (25) Belgan (19°-26' N, 84°-51' E) in Athgarh in Ganjam. (26) Barooda in Ghoomsur (20° N, 84°-31' E) Ganjam. (27) Ganjam. (29) Hoondalu (18°-30' N, 84°-52' E) in Ganjam. (30) Koirapatly (19°-37' N, 84°-53' E) in Ganjam.	Ummata Sinha Gayāda Lolahāra Kusumahāra Lalitahāra Sāntikara, Subhakar After Subhakar a queen ascended the throne and then her daughter Dandimahadevi
9	Ganjam G. of Dandimahadevi. E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 141-142. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(31) Guhesvarapataka (place of issue) (32) Rasambha in (33) Arttani-visaya in (34) Kongadamanadala in (35) Dakṣiṇa Tosala.	(31) Same as no. 1. (32) Rambha (19°-34' N, 85°-8' E) in Khalikota Estate.	"
10	C. P. Gr. of Dandimahadevi. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. V, pp. 564-577. E. b. H. Panday. Year 187, Jyaishta, sudi 13.	(36) Guhesvarapataka (place of issue) (37) Kantasaranagiri in (38) Khidīngaharavisaya in (39) Kongadamanadala in (40) Dakṣiṇa Tosala (41) Bānsilichheda.	(36) Same as no. 1. (37) Ghanṭasila in Banpur wherefrom the grant comes. (38) A hilly tract of Banpur, bordering the Nayagarp state is called Khedajhari.	"

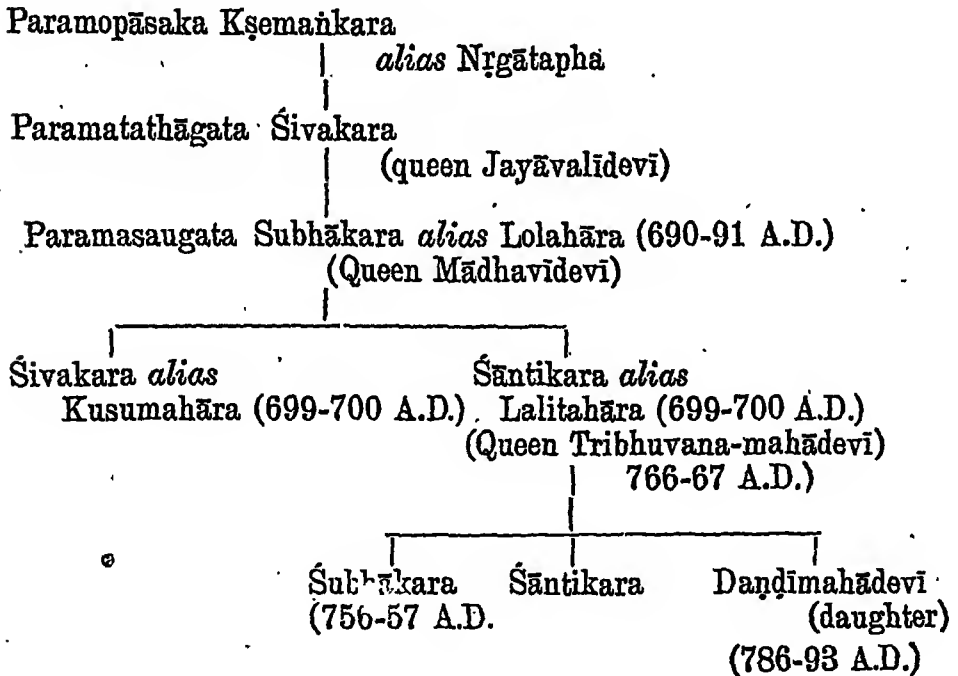
<p>Owing to mutilation of letters, the text of the plate has not been accurately deciphered. But it appears that the text of this grant is a replica of that of the preceding grant.</p>	<p>Bhāṭa - Nārāyaṇadeva Kumhābhāṭa.</p>	
<p>The editor reads Śubhāvā pāṭaka. The numerals of the year have not been correctly deciphered by him. Tribhuvanamahadevi was Pārāma-vaśiṣṭavi.</p>	<p>Bhāṭa Jagadhara. G.—Bhavadvāja. Pr.—Aṅgīrasa. Vār- haspatya and Bhavadvāja. Ch.—Vaiśāṇeya. S.—Kāṇva.</p>	<p>Mahākṣapātālādhyakṣa Valabhādra. Śc.—Mahākṣapātālīka Bhoḡi Nāgadeva. H.—Mālināmbuvāha Kavīrasena. H.—Harivarddhana. and Rasabharardhana.</p>
<p>Gayāda, Lolahara and Lalitahara are correct readings for Madagapada, Lolabara and Lalitabhara respectively.</p>	<p>Dhavalā grandson of Apratidaghoṣha of Viṅg- pāṭaka. G.—Viśvāmītra and Pr.—Devalāta and Andalāta. S.—Kāṇva.</p>	<p>Mahāsāndhivīgrahī— Ugrāditya. Jayabhāna, son of Jayatman composed the text.</p>
<p>Dakṣiṇa Tosaḡayain is misread as Dakṣiṇa Kosa- ḡayain.</p>	<p>Bhāṭaputra Puruṣho- tama. G.—Kāṣyapa. Pr.—Kāṣyapa, Avach- ohla and Naidhrya.</p>	<p>Śc.—Bhogada. H.—Kapthakaka.</p>
<p>The editor misinter- prets the symbol repre- senting the numerals of the Year as 300.</p>	<p>Katadugga, Vāṅkullā- Vaivoṡa, Iṣvara, Sarva- deva, Bāṅgesvara. G.—Bhavadvāja and others.</p>	<p>Jambhāna son of Jayatman composed the text. Mahākṣapātālādhyakṣa Rāṅaka Śrī Bhusāṇavāza. H.—Damodora son of Devadatta.</p>

of conch shell and crescent.

the name of Lalitahāra's immediate successor was Sāntikara. I am, therefore, of opinion that Subhākara of the grant, No. 8, was succeeded by Sāntikara but not vice versa.

We learn from the grant, No. 8, that Subhākara was succeeded by a queen. This queen is no doubt identical with Tribhuvana-mahādevi of the grant, No. 7.

The texts of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, are one and the same. The grants, Nos. 5 to 10, belong to the same century, because the symbol denoting the 100th, year of an unspecified era, occurs in each of these grants. I, therefore, put the Bhauma rulers in the following chronological order.



Tribhuvana-mahādevi is said in the grant, No. 7, to be the daughter of Rājamalla, the mark on the forehead of the southern region, who averted a calamity which befell the Bhauma family. Again it is stated in the grant, No. 5, that Tribhuvana-mahādevi was born of a Nāga dynasty. I, therefore, identify Rājamalla, father of Tribhuvana-mahādevi, with Pāllavamalla of southern India, who is also known as Kṣatriyamalla, first because the

Pallavas are supposed to have belonged to the Naga race,¹ secondly the ancestor of Pallavamalla is said to be the son of the daughter of a serpent King² and thirdly *vāja* is synonym of *Kṣatrya*. This Pallavamalla is known to have ruled in the first half of the 8th century A.D. The grants Nos. 5 to 7 can, therefore be supposed to have belonged to the same century.

The era, used in the grants of the Bhama rulers, can now be taken as Harṣa era, first because Harṣavarddhana's supremacy over Orissa is gleaned from "The life of Hiuen Tsaang" by Samuel-Beal and secondly in case of the acceptance of Harṣa era Tribhuvanamahadevi's time coincides with Pallavamalla's time. I need mention here that Keilhorn was also of opinion that the unspecified era, used in the copper plate grants of Orissa, can be taken as Harṣa era.³

It is worth-mentioning that we gather from the grant, No. 5 that this family had a lion emblem. We get from the grant No. 7 that one Umatakesari⁴ as the remote ancestor of Tribhuvanamahadevi. Umatasimha is also found in the grants, No. 8 to 10. Hence either Kesari or Simha appears to be the surname of the rulers of this family.

Professor Sylvan Levi points out that the King of Orissa who presented the autograph manuscript of Gaṇḍavyūha, the last section of Avataṃsaka, to the emperor of China in the 8th century A.D. as token of homage through Prājña belonged to this Bhamma family. The English rendering of the Chinese translation of the King's name is '*who does what is pure, lion*.' The retranslation of the English rendering, is Subhakarā Simha or Pavitrakarā Simha or Sudhakarā Simha. Professor Sylvan Levi, therefore, identifies him with Subhakarā of the grant, No. 1, who professed Buddhism and suggests that for the name of this King we must read Subhakar, for names of his ancestors are recorded as

- 1 South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, p. 346.
- 2 Jovan Dubxal, Pondichei, 1917.
- 3 South Indian Inscription, Vol. II, p. 508.
- 4 E. I., Vol. VI, p. 134, Foot notes 5 and 6.

Kṣemaṅkara and Śivakara which constituted *Kara*, not *ākara* as last member.¹

That the Kings of this family bore the surname *Simha* or *Kesari* has now been proved by the Copper-plates. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly say that the King, who presented the autograph manuscript, belonged to this family. But it is difficult to identify him with Subhākara of the grant, No. 1, because the last member of his name is distinctly *ākara*, not *Kara*. It is, therefore, better to identify him with Sāntikara of the grant No. 5, who in the inscription No. 4 is indicated as a Buddhist. The Chinese translation ought to be re-examined for ascertaining the actual name of the King.

The place of issue of the grants of the Tunga rulers is not mentioned in their grants. We can, therefore, surmise that the practice of recording the name of the place of issue in the grants was not in vogue in the Yamagarta-maṇḍala. There is also no such stream called Mandakini in the Pallahara State or in its neighbourhood. Apparently Jayasinha's grant was not issued from the bank of the Mandakini. I think, the text quoted above conveys the meaning that Jayasinha obtained five great sounds from one residing on the bank of the Mandakini. As this Mandakini is distinctly identical with the stream flowing under the same name at Jajpur, I am inclined to hold that Jayasinha was the feudatory of a ruler residing at Jajpur. This ruler probably belonged to Bhamma family. This assumption is also corroborated by the fact that Jayasinha, like Bhamma rulers, used a year of an

be tenable.

in its neighbourhood, the above location of Yamagarta appears to Yamagarta-maṇḍala, are now traceable in the Pallahara State and ed in the grants of the Tunga rulers, which were also issued in the where the Goud people predominate. As the place-names, mentioned in the grants of the Tunga rulers, which were also issued in the can, therefore, locate Yamagarta-maṇḍala in the Pallahara State. We Jayasinha is said to be the lord of all the Goud people. But the text quoted above conveys no such meaning, for there is no punctuation after "*Mandakini-kula-vasaka*."

It has been assumed by the editor of this plate that the grant was issued from the camp established on the bank of the Mandakini. It is also stated in this plate that the village granted lies in the Yamagarta-maṇḍala. The text inscribed on it begins with "*Mandakini-kula-vasaka praptapancha-mahāsava*." It is also stated in this State. A single plate of Jayasinha has been found in Dhenkanal

JAYASINHA OF UNKNOWN FAMILY

(Section B.)

CHAPTER II.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Glance-names	Identifications
1.	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayasimha, J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 417-419. E. B. Mm. Hara- prasad Shastri.	(1) Mandākinī-kūla (2) Kāryāṭi in (3) Yamagartta- maṇḍala	(1) A stream under the same name is flowing at Jaipur. (3) Jamagadia (20°-30" N, 85°-5" E) in Angul or Jomurdi (21°-30" N, 85°- 14" E) in Pallahara.

Genealogy.	Donee	Officers
<p>Jayasimha (possessor of Padbhagha-savda and lord of all Gonds) (Year 99 of an unspecified era)</p>	<p>Mahendrasvami Sakandrasvami G.—Autathya Ch.—Vijasaneya</p>	<p>E.—Mahabhogi Tandatta</p>

unspecified era in his grant. The numeral of the year is also represented by the symbol in the grant under discussion. This year is probably 93 not 99 as read by the editor. On the supposition that the Harṣa era was in use in Orissa, I assign this grant to 699-700 A. D. The palæography is also in support of this date.

CHAPTER II

(Section C)

Sulki Rulers

STRIK RULERS OF KODALAKA MASAPALA

The readers should bear in mind that almost all the grants of Sulki Rulers were found in the Dhenkanal State and in its neighbourhood. The villages granted by the plates have also been identified in the same locality. Again Kodālaka, the place of issue of all the grants, is identifiable with Koali where architectural remains now exist.

It has been mentioned in the grant No. 5 that Kodālaka-maṇḍala extended up to a point surrounded by the Saṅkhaḥajoti. In Oriya *loki* implies a stream (cf. *Kāthajoti*). Saṅkhaḥajoti can, therefore, be taken for the Saṅkha, a tributary of the Brahmani. The donor of the grant No. 5 has been represented as the lord of all the Gondas. The states of Bamra, Bonai and Gangpur and the valley between the Saṅkha and the Koel are dominated by the Gondas even today. It is therefore not difficult to define the territory the Sulki ruled over.

The Saṅkha flows in a southerly direction, forming the boundary-line between Jashpur State and Sindes for some distance and joins with the Palamara and from this confluence runs for some miles in a semi-circle and at last flowing in a south-easterly direction joins with the Koel, coming from a northerly direction, at Panposh in the Gangpur State. Now the joint stream flows in a southerly direction under the name Brahmani through Gangpur, Bonai and Bamra and enters the Dhenkanal State whence it runs eastward. It is, therefore, evident that the Kodālaka-maṇḍala extended in the north-westerly direction up to the confluence of the Saṅkha and the Palamara.

It is stated in the grant No. 7 that Kanadastambha first up-

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place names.	Identification.
1	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 405-409. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodālaka (palace of issue) (2) Chandrapura in (3) Koṅkulakhaṇḍa in (4) Goyila-viṣaya	(1) Koālu (20°-56" N, 85°-19" E) in Dhenkanal State. (2) Chandpur (20°-47" N, 85°-25" E) (3) Kankulu (20°-47" N, 85°-17" E) (4) Goyilu (20°-45" N, 85°-29" E.)
2	Puri P. of Ranastambha. J. A. S. B., (1895), Vol. LXIV, pp. 123-27. E. B. Manmohan Chakravarty.	(5) Kodālaka (place of issue) (6) Kāṅkavirā in (7) Goyilakhaṇḍa (8) Pajāra in (9) Goyila-viṣaya	(5) Same as no. 1 (6) Konkarai (20°-55" N, 85° E) (7) Same as no. 4 (9) Same as no. 4
3	Gr. of Ranastambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 151-71. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(10) Kodālaka (place of issue) (11) Jarā in (12) Jarā-Viṣaya Bounded by (13) Chakalika	(10) Same as no. 1 (11) Jali (21°-53," 85°-44 E) (13) Chakalia (21°-53" N, 85°-39" E)
4	Unpublished Hindol Gr. of Ranastambha, (now preserved at Hindol palace).	undeciphered	
5	Dhenkanal Gr. of Kulas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 400-405. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(14) Kodālaka (place of issue) (15) Jharavāda in (16) Goyila-Viṣaya in the mandala sur- by (17) Saṅkhajoti	(14) Same as no. 1 (15) Jharavāda (21°-11" N, 85°-25" E) (16) Same as no. 4 (17) Saṅkha—A tribut- ary of the Brahamni
6	Tat'cher Gr. of Kulas- tambha, E. I., vol. XII, pp. 156-58. E. B. R. D. Banerji.	(18) Kodālaka (place of issue) (19) Siṅga (20) Paśchimakhanda —purva (Viṣaya)	(18) Same as no. 1 (19) Singara (20°-50" N, 85°-8" E)
7	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 412-17. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(21) Kodālaka (place of issue) village is not mentioned	(21) Same as no. 1

Genealogy.	Donee	Remarks
<p>Kulastambha | Rajastambha | Jayastambha</p>	<p>Bavara, son of Khamba, son of Nirapa G.—Sardilya Pr.—Asita, Devala Ch.—Chchandoga S.—Kanthuma I. F. Kolanchi</p>	<p>E.—Vanik Isvara</p>
<p>Kulastambha | Rajastambha</p>	<p>Belu son of Madhuvandana G.—Vatsa V.—Yajuh I. F.—Aridha (Ayodhya)</p>	<p>The editor read Kan- kanira which has been corrected as Kanakavira in the light of Hindol Plate of Subhakaradeva.</p>
<p>Kulastambha | Rajastambha</p>	<p>Panchuka son of Hari son of Bahu I. F. Tillangalabhatta in Rajha G.—Kasyapa Pr.—Kasyapa, Vachchhana S.—Kamala, v. Yajuh</p>	
<p>Kulastambha | Rajastambha</p>		
<p>Vikramaditya | Rustambha | Rajastambha</p>	<p>Vihaspati son of Ravi son of Shapa G.—Kasyapa Pr.—Iyarsa S.—Madhyandina V.—Yajuh I. F. Madhyadesa</p>	<p>The donee was Vais- nava.</p>
<p>Kanchanasambha | Kalastambha alias Vikramaditya | Rajastambha | Kulastambha</p>	<p>Visvarupa Bhattaputra Jadu's son Anantapura G.—Uthya Pr.—Iyarsa I. F. Madgalavilla</p>	
<p>Kanchanasambha | Kandastambha | Kulastambha | Rajastambha | Jayastambha</p>	<p>Govarabuti Chitradiksita son of Senghalada son of Alandabuti G.—Yajudha-Parasara Pr.—Gairga I. F.—Hasupada</p>	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

<p>8 Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha's son Nidayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol., II, pp. 409-12. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri,</p>	<p>(22) Kodālaka (place of issue) (23) Lolapura</p>	<p>(22) Same as no. 1 (23) Lonipara (20°-53" N, 84°-56" E)</p>
<p>9 Dhenkanal Gr. of Rapas- tambha, J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 396-400. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shostri.</p>	<p>(24) Kodālaka (25) Kolāmpaka</p>	<p>(24) Same as no. 1 (25) Kolambi (3° N; 83°-41" E)</p>

Jayastambha Nidyastrambha	Chandavachchha G.—Kasyapa I. F. Kshivaka Mulavasu	
Kanastambha	Sudarśanadeva G.—Gantama S.—Vajrasambha	E. Mungdaka

rooted a king, Dhekata by name, and afterwards duly honoured and restored him to his former position. The tradition relates that Dhenkanal, the name of the state, owes its origin to a Śavara, Dheñkā by name, who was in possession of the present headquarters of the state. There exists now to the west of the chief's residence, which is about six miles from the Brahmani, a stone called Dheñkā-Śavara-muṇḍa (the head of Dheñkā Śavara). This stone is also worshipped by the people of the locality once or twice a year.* The traditional Dheñkā is probably identical with Dhekata of the copper-plate. In that case, it can be held that the southern boundary of the Kodālaka was not far from the Brahmani. The hills bordering the Hindol State may be supposed to have formed the Southern boundary of the Kodālaka-maṇḍala.

The chronology of the Śulkis deserves careful consideration. The appended table shows that the genealogies of the first four grants are one and the same, although the grant No. 1 carries the genealogy for a further generation. It should be mentioned here that the texts of those four grants are also one and the same, except the documentary portion.

The genealogical text of the grant No. 5 is also a copy of that of any of the first four grants, although the name of Vikramāditya is substituted for that of Kulastambha, and Raṇastambha's son is called Kulastambha in it. There will be no objection if I hold now that Vikramāditya and Kulastambha mentioned in the first four grants were one and the same person because of having the same eulogy. Hence Kulastambha, son of Raṇastambha of the grant No. 5 now appears to be Kulastambha II. Evidently Raṇastambha had two sons—Kulastambha II and Jayastambha (of grant No. 1).

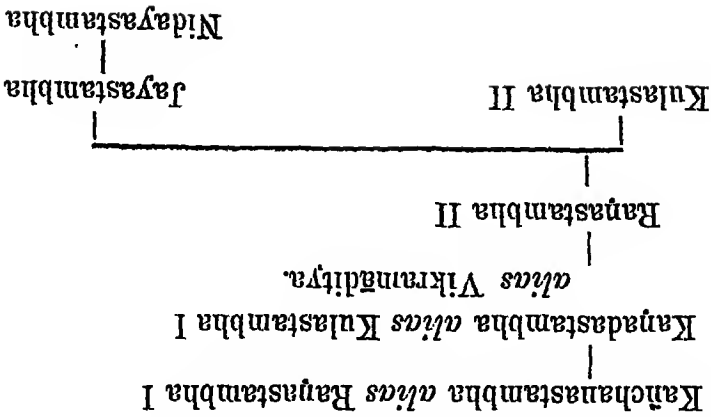
The text of the grant, No. 7 is a copy of that of the grant, No. 6, only containing an additional eulogy of Kaṇadastambha, who is called Kalahastambha in the latter grant. I think, Kalaha has been misread or miswritten for Kaṇada, because there was not much difference between the forms of 'n' and 'l' and of 'd' and 'h.' If it

* *Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States, Orissa, Vol. XXI, by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, p. 164.*

be tenable Aluastambha of the grant, No. 7, can be identified with Raṅgastambha of the grant, No. 6, because of having the same eulogy. In that case, Kaṇadastambha *alias* Vikramāditya of the grants, Nos. 6 and 7, may be taken as Kuḷastambha of the first four grants, who has been equated with Vikramāditya of the grant, No. 5. Now Kuḷastambha, son of Raṅgastambha of the grant, No. 6, is identical with Kuḷastambha of the grant, No. 5, and again Jayastambha of the grant, No. 7, may be taken as the same Jayastambha of the grant, No. 1.

The grant, No. 9, contains the year of an unspecified era in numerical symbol. The symbol is distinctly a *ku* which denotes 100 (see *Praçhina lipi-mālā* by Gaurishankara Hirachand Ojha, Plate LXXIV). The other figure occurring after *ku* is 3. Thus the year is 103.

Now Raṅgastambha of the grant, No. 9, appears to be the first man among the Sulki rulers who made land grants without referring to their overlord. I, therefore, identify this Raṅgastambha with Kaṇchhanastambha of the grant, No. 6 or No. 7. So the Sulki may now be put in the following chronological order :



CHAPTER II

(Section D)

NANDA RULERS

Only one plate of this family has been published so far. The place whence it came, is not known. But it is reported that Pandit Nagendranath Mahapatra found this plate in a private family while engaged in searching for Sanskrit and Prakrit MSS. As far as I know the Pandit worked in the Dhenkanal State. So I suppose that the plate was found in that State.

This plate was issued from Jayapura in Airāvattamaṇḍala. There is a village under the name Jayapur in the Dhenkanal State, which does not seem to be of much antiquity. I think, Jayapura is identical with Nandapura. It is probable that Jayapura was changed to Nandapura, since the Nanda rulers used to reside there.

It is stated in the grant that Jayānanda got the territory of the Gondrama which has wrongly been identified with Ganjama. Gondrama signifies nothing but the Gond people.

The mention of Airāvatta-maṇḍala is found once again in the Narasinghpur charter of Uddyotakesari. The villages Kontalaṇḍā and Lovā-karaḍā of this grant have been identified with Kantilo and Karada respectively lying on the southern bank of the Mahanadi in the Khandpara State. The southern boundary of the Kodālaka maṇḍala has been supposed to have been formed by the present northern boundary of the Hindol State. It is, therefore, probable that the Airāvatta-maṇḍala was bounded by the Kodālaka maṇḍala on the north. The hill-ranges running on the southern border of the states of Ranpur and Nayagarh seem to have formed the natural southern boundary of the Airāvatta-maṇḍala. Airāvatta is identical with Ratagarh in Banki in the Cuttack district.

The text of the unpublished grant is a close copy of the published grant. But it is a curious fact that the donor of the published

grant was Dhivānanda, although 'Devānanda' is inscribed on the seal of the same grant. The donor of the unpublished grant is Devānanda. No mention as regards the relation of Dhivānanda with Devānanda has been made in the published grant. Evidently Devānanda had another name Dhivānanda.

I need mention here that there is a mistake in the published text. In line 12 the correct reading is "nīpatirbhūtas-satānagaṇī" instead of "nīpati bhūtsatagaṇī" which is ungrammatical. The letter *wa* has been omitted by the scribe of the published grant. But in the unpublished grant the same letter is distinct. Again the letter *ta* succeeding *bhū* has not been conjoined with *sa* in the facsimile-print of the published grant. Besides, the metre has been defective by the omission of *ma*. It, therefore, appears that Devānanda had no son, Vilasatunga by name, as suggested by the editor, since the interpretation of the text running on the line 12 has been different, according to the revised reading. It is not probable that any ruler of the Nanda family bore a name which ended in 'tunga' suffix. 'Vilasatunga' seems to be an adjective of Devānanda. So the following genealogy of the family is now available.

Jayānanda
|
Parānanda
|
Sivānanda
|
Devānanda alias Dhivānanda

The unpublished grant contains no date. But the published grant contains the year of an unspecified era. The numerals of the year are represented by symbols. The first symbol has been correctly read as *tu*, (100), but erroneously interpreted as 3 by the editor. The second symbol, which has been wrongly read as *chu*, distinctly represents 90 (*cf.* Dhauī Inscription of Santikar, *Bp. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64). Then there occurs the figure 3. Thus the year is 193, not 1373 as interpreted by the editor. This year 193 belonged to an era which was used in the plates of the Bhauma

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications
1.	Jayapur C P. of Devānandadeva. J. B. O. R. S. vol XV. pp. 87-97. E. B. A. Banerji Shastri.	(1) Jayapura (place of issue) (2) Silodā in (3) Airāpattama (nḍa) la	Nandapoor (20°-44" N, 85° E) in Angul. 2) Siridi (20°-45" N, 85°-9" E) in Dhenkanal State. (3) Ratagarh in Banki.
2.	Unpublished Dhenka- nal P. of Devānanda- deva. (Now preserved in Baripada museum)	(4) Jayapura (place of issue) (5) Lambeva (6) Potadā (Viṣaya) (7) Airāpattamaṇḍala	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Limboo (20°-28" N, 85°-6" E) in Narasinghpur State (6) Potala (20°-42" N, 86°-14" E) in Hindol State. (7) Same as no. 3.

OF NANDA RULERS.

CHAPTER II, SECTION D

Officers	Donee	Genealogy
<p>Sc.—Sandhivigrahi E.—Udaka Dharmada</p>	<p>Trivikram Jidaka Bamana G.—Vishapati Pr.—Pancharya</p>	<p>Jayānanda (lord of Gonds) | Parānanda | Sivānanda | Devānanda | Vijāsakutya | Dhruvānanda</p>
		<p>Jayānanda (lord of Gonds) | Parānanda | Sivānanda | Devānanda</p>
	<p>Ādityādharma | Saktidharma | Vasudādhara | G.—Kishoreya Pr.—Archhanasa V.—Yajurveda and Sṛavasmāna</p>	

or Kara family. The title Paramasaugata, assumed by the donor of the published grant, indicates that he was a Buddhist. He therefore, seems to be a contemporary of one of the Bhauma rulers, because during their reign Buddhism had a stronghold in Orissa. Again the comparison of the scripts of the grant under discussion with those of the plate of Bhanudeva (1312 A. D.), the facsimile-print of which has been incorporated in the *Orissa in the Making* by Mr. B. C. Mazumdar, clearly shows that Devānanda flourished long before the 14th Century A. D.

CHAPTER II

(Section E.)

Tunga Rulers

I need not repeat here the identification of Yamagarttanayāḍala over which the Tunga rulers established their lordship. But I should mention here that the donor of the grant, no. 3, claims lordship over 18 classes of the Gond people or 18 States inhabited by the Gond people (aṣṭādaśa gondraṇadhīpati).

All the texts of the grants belonging to the Tunga rulers, so far published, begin with the description of the great hill Rṣivāsaka. Then follows the same eulogical text of a generation in all the grants. But the name of this generation of the grant, No. 3, is different from that of the grants, Nos. 1 and 2. In the former grant, occurs the name Vinītātunga and in the latter grants the name is Gayāḍātunga. Thereafter runs the same text in all the grants. But the text of the grants, nos. 1 and 2, discloses that one Jagatātunga, belonging to Śaṇḍīlya Goṭra, hailed from Rohitasa (modern Rotasgarh) and in his family flourished Salātātunga whose son was Gayāḍātunga, while it is recorded in the grant, No. 3, that one Vinītātunga of Śaṇḍīlya Goṭra hailed from Rohitasa. Again in the grant, No. 3, the relation of Khadga-tunga, who immigrated from Rohitasa, is not mentioned. It, therefore, appears that this Vinītātunga was himself the donor Vinītātunga son of Khadga-tunga.

It is evident from the grants Nos. 1 and 2 that Salātātunga was not the immediate successor of Jagatātunga, who hailed from Rohitasa. I, therefore, suppose that Gayāḍātunga's plates are later than the grant, No. 3, and Jagatātunga was not the founder of the Tunga rule over the Yamagarttanayāḍala. However, with the present state of our knowledge, we cannot come to the

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.	Genealogy.
1.	Talcher Gr. of Gayādatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1916). Vol. XII pp. 291-295. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	() Yamagartta-maṇḍala (2) Tuṅkerā (3) Vāmaitala	(1) Jamagadia (20°-40' N. 85°-5' E) in Angul or Jomurdi (21°-30' N. 85°-15' E) in Pallahara state. (2) Tonkour (21°-25' N. 85°-14' E) in Pallahara.	Jagattuṅga | Śālāpatuṅga | Gayādatuṅga.
2.	P. of Gayādatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1909) vol. V. pp. 347-350. E. B. Nilamani Chakravarty.	(4) Yamagartta-maṇḍala (5) Veṇḍuṅga (6) Toro	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Balaṅga (21°-44' N. 84°-47' E) in Bonai (6) Thora-kota (21°-20' N. 85°-2' E) in Pallahara.	Jagattuṅga | Śālāpatuṅga | Gayādatuṅga
3.	Bonai P. of Vinitatuṅga. J. B. O. R. S. vol. VI. pp. 238-240. E. B. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	(7) Jamagartta-maṇḍala (8) Khambāi. (9) Konjari.	(7) Same as no. 1. (9) Keonjhar (locally called Kenjhara).	Khadgatūṅga | Rāṇaka Vinitatuṅga (lord of 18 Gonds)

Donee	<p>(1) Devasarma son of Padma-sarma son of Dhanasarma. G.—Kasypa. Pr.—Vatsyayana & Naidhruva. S.—Kanya of Yajur-ved. I. F. Mutharabhaita in Odra. (2) Visṭhadeva son of Lallaḍa son of Dhaduka. G.—Vatsa. Pr.—Pañchūrṣa S.—Kanya of Yajurveda I. F. Savathi. R. O. Yamagarttanapāḍala.</p>	
Seal	<p>Crescent hull</p>	<p>"</p>
	<p>This family came from Rohitagi (modern Rotas-karh in Bihar) and belonged to Sāṅḍilya Gotra.</p>	<p>"</p>
	<p>dear, standing by a tree.</p>	<p>"</p>
	<p>Harsānala grand son of Kukasa G.—Hārṭasa Pr.—Aṅgīrasa, Ambarisa and Yauvanāśva.</p>	<p>(1) Dādo son of Govinda son of Kaka Ojha. G.—Kausika. Pr.—Tryṭṛsa. I. F. Ahichhata. R. O. Kuruvābhaita in Odra (2) Trivikrama, (3) Puruṣoatma son of Viṣṇu-dikṣita G.—Kausika. Pr.—Tryṭṛsa. Further donees appear.</p>

accurate chronology of the Tunga rulers, although I throw here the following suggestion.

Khadgatuṅga

|

Vinītatunga

|

Jagattuṅga

|

Sālanatunga

|

Gayādatunga.

CHAPTER III

(Section A)

BHANTA RULERS

I have appended a table showing the identification of geographical places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhantja rulers. I do not vouch for the accurate identification of the ancient place-names. Nevertheless I do not hesitate to correct some of the identifications, made by others, which have hitherto remained unchallenged. Mr. B. C. Mazumdar identified Khinjali with Khimidi.* This Khimidi has been mentioned in the Ratnapur stone inscription of Jayalladeva of 1114 A. D.† Apparently Khimidi is not the variant of Khinjali.

Rai Bahadur Hirral identifies Khinjali with Keonjhar which is locally called Kendujhar. This identification seems also to be phonetically untenable. I, therefore, identify it with Injil in Angul. This is certainly not opposed to phonetic rules. In this manner I have corrected the identifications previously made by either myself or others. However the credit for identification of the places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhantja rulers, does not belong to me, but goes to Rai Bahadur Hirral who first undertook this tedious task.

Now I warn the readers not to be misled by the wrong reading of the grants, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9. These grants are edited by one and the same scholar who reads Baudhapti for Bodhayati, Khindani for Khinjali and Patipura or Britipura for Dhritipura. The appended table shows that the places mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 23, are identified in Ghoomsur, Baud, Nayagarh, Dasphalla, Athmallik and Sonpur. The places mentioned in the

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
1	Baud P. of Netṭabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. XVII, pp. 101-118. E. B. Binayak Misra	(1) Āṅgulaka-paṭṭana (place of issue) (2) Laṇḍaka (3) Stambakāra (4) Batarā in (5) Olāśṛṅga-viṣaya	(1) Āṅgul (20°-48' N. 85° E). (2) Rāṇudi (20°-53' N. 85° E). (3) Patāra (20°-52' N. 85° E). (4) Alusiṅgi (20°-33' N. 85°-23' E) in Hindol	Mahārāja Netṭabhañja 98th year of an unspecified era.
2	Sonpur P. of Satrubhañja. E. I. vol. XI pp. 99-101. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(6) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (7) Milupādi in (8) Royarā-viṣaya in (9) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(8) Roila (20°-53' N. 81°-26' E) (9) a Injili (20°-48' N. 81°-49' E) in Āṅgul. b Indragadīn (20°-6' N. 85°-8' E) locally called Hinjalagadīn, in Nayaagarh	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja
3	Kumārakelā Churter of Satrubhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 429-435. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(10) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (11) Jayantamūrā (12) Kumārakelā in (13) Khinjali	(11) Janamairā (20°-50' N. 83°-53' E). (12) Kumārakalī (20°-53' N. 83°-59' E) (13) Same as No. 9.	Āṅgati | Rāṇaka Satrubhañja 15th regnal year.
4	Singhara P. of Rāṇabhañja. J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 481-486. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar	(14) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (15) Singhora (on the bank of) (16) Vyāghra (17) Mahālopi in (18) Ubhaya Khinjali	(15) Sūzura (20°-41' N. 81°-2' E) (16) A tributary of the Mahanadi in Baud. (17) Maholi (20°-37' N. 84°-19' E). (18) Same as No. 9	Silābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rāṇaka Rāṇabhañja 9th regnal year.
5	Tasapaikera Gr. of Rāṇabhañja. J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 167-177. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(19) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (20) Tāsapaikera in (21) Utrapalliviṣaya in (22) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(20) Utrapali (20°-41' N. 83° 37' E). (22) Same as No. 9.	Satrubhañja | Rāṇaka Rāṇabhañja
6	Baud Gr. of Rāṇabhañja. E. I. vol. XII, pp. 325-328. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(23) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (24) Vālāśṛṅga on the bank of (25) Sālāṅki (25) in Khatīā-Viṣaya in (27) Ubhaya Khinjali	(24) Balasing (20°-53' N. 84°-17' E) in Baud. (25) A tributary of the Mahānandī in Baud. (27) Same as No. 9.	Satrubhañja | Rāṇaka Rāṇabhañja Lord of Ubhaya Khinjali, 26th regnal year.
7	Dashpala P. of Rāṇabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 269-273. E. B. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya	(28) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (29) Hastilepā (30) Pañchapalli in (31) Tūlāsīṅga-viṣaya in (32) Ubhaya Khinjali	(31) Tulsingi (20°-1' N. 84°-37' E). (32) Same as No. 9.	Silābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rāṇaka Rāṇabhañja 24th regnal year

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Sc.—Nanga (Lalla ?)	Ma.—Narasimha. G.—Parasurama. S.—Kāva. Ch.—Vajrasaneva.	The grant was made for the increase of merit of deceased queen Vasudevi.
Sc.—Sivabāga son of Paṇḍi	Kṛṣṇa son of Akhapaḍa son of Mahodadhi. G.—Kāṣyapa. Pr.—Tryarṣa. V.—Sāmaveda. I. F. Alapa.	The donor was Vaiṣṇava.
Min.—Savar- datta	Manoratha and Natayana G.—Kāṣyapa. Pr.—Garga-Aparya-Aṅgīraṣa I. f. Vāṅgākruti R. O. Gandhatapātī (Gandharādī in Baud)	The donor was Vaiṣṇava
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Paṇḍi	Vohe, son of Bhadarāśanḥka. G.—Kāṣyapa. Pr.—Vāchhīnāya (?) V.—Yajñ I. f.—Bhadrapālāsa in Madhya- desa. R. O.—Gandhatapātī.	
E.—Sivabāga son of Paṇḍi.	Sridhara son of Vapula son of Valabhadra. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Aṅgīraṣa-Vāṇaspatya. S.—Mādhvānḍina. I. f. Nīrola. R. O. Kāmari	
E.—Sivabāga son of Paṇḍi	Dāmodara son of Bhuṣana G.—Māudgalya. Pr.—Bhārmayāsa & Aṅgīraṣa. S.—Vājasaneva—Kāva. I. f. Khaduvapuli in Madhyadeśa	The Donor was Vaiṣṇava
E.—Sivabāga son of Paṇḍi	Padmākara son of Prabhākara son of Aṅgādī. G.—Kṛṣṇātreya. Pr.—Ātreya—Archamaṇasa— Savāsma Ch.—Chobhāndoga. S.—Kāuthuma I. f. Pechipataka in Varendra R. O. Vurala.	The Doner was Vaiṣṇava

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
8	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja. (now preserved in Baripada museum.)	(33) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (34) Turulā in (35) Tulāsrūga- Viśaya in (36) Kṛiñjali	(34) Tulodi (20°-7" N, 81°-15" E) (35) Same as no. 31. (36) Same as no. 36.	Gandhaṭa | Mahārāja Ranabhañja 58th regnal year.
9	Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja E. I. vol. XII, pp. 322-325. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(37) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (38) Konatitli in (39) Khatia- Viśaya in (40) Kṛiñjali	(38) Konchati (20°-15" N, 84°-21" E) (40) Same as no. 9.	Gandhaṭa | Mahārāja Ranabhañja 54th regnal year.
10	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja. (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(41) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (42) Ambarāri in (43) Sivarākhaṇḍa in (44) Dakṣinapalli- Viśaya in (45) Kṛiñjali	(42) Ampara (43) Subulia (20°-54" N, 84°-11" E) (44) Dakpalli (20°-28" N, 84°-14" E) (45) Same as no. 9.	Śilābhañja | Śatrubhañja | Ranaka Ranabhañja
11	Patna museum Gr. of Ranabhañja. Awaiting publication in E. I. Rep. Arch. Survey of India (eastern circle) 1916-17. p. 4.	(46) Vahiravāḍa on the bank of (47) Mahānadi in (48) Dakṣinapalli	(48) Same as no. 45.	Śilābhañja | Śatrubhañja | Ranabhañja Mahādevi Vijyā daughter of Niyānna was actual donor.
12	Madras Museum P. of Śilābhañja, (Unpublished)	(49) Khindari- singha in (50) Śchāmundā- maṇḍala in (51) Narendra- dhavalā's country (52) Gudeśvara (53) Champā (54) Padumbā (55) Subiḍā (hill)	(49) Hidising (20°-41" N, 84°-59" E) in Angul. (50) Chamundia (20°-28" N, 84°-56" E) (53) Champasar (29°-21" N, 85°-11" E) (54) Baramba (55) Sealdeo in Dashpalla	Ranadeva | Bhaṇḍāri- rañjā | Seda alias Śilābhañja
13	Baud Gr. of Kanakabhañja. J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 356-374. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(56) Bāhula (57) Bēḍaki (58) Tela (river) (59) Jamārapura (60) Kopasima (61) Dharapapura (62) Māharapura	(56) Bahali (20°-41" N, 84°-36" E) (58) A tributary of Mahānadi (59) Jamapura (20°-52" N, 84°-27" E) (62) Mararipur (20°-24" N, 85°-8" E)	Angaḍi | Solanabhañja | Durjaya- bhañja | Kana- bhañja
14	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Solanabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(63) Gandharvyaḍi (64) Urjakhaṇḍa (65) Mahānadi (66) Sangajodī	(63) Gandharadi near the headquarters of Baud. (64) Morjakud—An alluvial land in Mahānadi in Baud.	Śilābhañja | Durjaya- bhañja | Solanabhañja

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
15	Ganjam P. of Satrubhañja. Utkal Sahitya (Oriva Journal) vol. XXXII. Pt. 7. (Kārttika) 1936 Satya Narayan Rajaguru.	(67) Kontamalla in (68) Salvā-adri- viṣaya	(67) Kontimalla (20°-5" N. 84°28" E) (68) Sulia—A hill in Ghoomsur.	Pathāsukha | Mallagam- bhīr | Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Year 1012
16	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII, pp. 295-96. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(69) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (70) Māchchadā in (71) Māuhchhadā- —Khaṇḍa	(69) Banjania (20° N, 84°-24" E in Ghoomsur. (70) Māchhuā Jungle in Dashpalla 10 miles north-east of Dashpalla. (71) Same as No. 70.	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rāṇabhañja | Netribhañja | Kalyāṇakalaśa
17	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII, pp. 293-95. Rai Bahadur Hiralal.	(72) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (73) Rātāṅga in (74) Vāsudeva Khaṇḍa	(72) Same as No. 69. (73) Rottanga (19°-53" N. 84°-37" E). (74) Basudevapur in Ghoomsur	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rāṇabhañja | Netribhañja | Kalyāṇakalaśa
18	Ghumsur Gr. of Netribhañja. J. A. S. B. vol. VI. (1837) pp. 667-670 James Prinsep.	(75) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (76) Māchchadā in (77) Māchchhadā —Khaṇḍa	(75) Same as No. 69. (76) Same as No. 70. (77) Same as No. 70.	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rāṇabhañja | Netribhañja | Kalyāṇakalaśa
19	Ganjam Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. XVIII, pp. 296-298. Rai Bahadur Hiralal.	(78) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (79) Māchchhadā in (80) Māchchhadā —Khaṇḍa	(78) Same as No. 69. (79) Same as No. 70. (80) Same as No. 70.	Rāṇabhañja | Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja | Amoghakalaśa
20	Orrissa Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. IX. pp. 271-277. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(81) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (82) Tundurava in (83) Rāmalvava —Khaṇḍa	(81) Same as No. 69. (82) Tendrā near Askā (83) Rāvagada (19°-64" N. 84°-53" E).	Rāṇabhañja | Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja | Dharmakalaśa

Remarks	Donees	Officers
	<p>By the order of Kruavarna Se.—Buddhadatta</p>	
	<p>Jñanabuddha and Visuvavani Nāyanaśvami G.—Taittiri—Vasiṣṭha</p>	<p>Se.—Kuvora E.—Durgadeva Se.—Jachchhika</p>
	<p>Chchharanpasvami G.—Vatsa Pr.—Aghrasa, Bhārgava Ch.—Vajasaneya</p>	<p>Dutaka— Bhalla Sunanigala Se.—Savarniya E.—Durgadeva Se.—Manmaya</p>
	<p>Goliśarma alias Aichadeva son of Jandadeva son of Aichadeva G.—Kaustika Pr.—Āghamarāsa, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vajasaneya S.—Kāva Bhovada son of Aichula G.—Vatsa Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyavana, Jambudagnya</p>	<p>Dutaka— Bhalla Sri Stambha Se.—Kachchhika E.—Durgadeva Se.—Jachchhika</p>
c	<p>Purandara son of Devada son of Harṣa G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohitāṣṭaka Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vajasaneya I. E. Manmane in Tadisaṃ in Varendra</p>	<p>Se— Trikalinga —Mahadevi and Bhalla Kesa Se.—Chachchhika Mimister—Stambha E.—Kumaraachandra</p>
	<p>Darukhandi son of Surideva son of Gourichandra G.—Upamaya Pr.—Dattatreya S.—Valvicha</p>	<p>Se— Trikalinga —Mahadevi and Bhalla Stambha Se.—Kesa E.—Kumaraachandra</p>

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
21	Dashpalla P. of Nettabhañja J.B.O.R.S. vol. II pp. 274-279. Benoytosh Bhattacharryya	(84) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (85) Dvoladā in (86) Rāmalvava in (87) Khiñjali	(84) Same as No. 69 (85) Bulonda (20°- 21''N, 84-49'E). (86) Same as No. 83 (87) Same as No. 9	Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Vidyādhara- bhañja | Mahārāja Nettabhañja (Kalyāṇa- kalaśa)
22	Antirigam P. of Yaśabhañja E. I. vol. XVIII pp. 298-99. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(88) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (89) Komyana in (90) Bodā- Visaya in (91) Khiñjali	(88) Same as No. 69 (89) Komanasai (20°-9''N, 84°-37'E) (90) Budabadi (20°-9''N, 84°-47'E) (91) Same as No. 9	Devabhañja | Rāyabhañja | Virabhañja | Rāyabhañja | Yaśabhañja | Virabhañja
23	Antirigam P. of Jayabhañja E. I. vol. XIX pp. 41-45 Tarini Charan Rath.	(92) Kolāda (place of issue) (93) Reṅgaradā in (94) Khiñjali	(92) Koolāda (19°-59''N, 84°-38''E) (93) Rogadah (9°-52''N, 84°-29''E) (94) Same as No. 9	Rāyabhañja | Jayabhañja | Virabhañja Yuvarāja
24	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. vol. XL (old series) pp. 161-167. Pratap Chandra Ghosh.	(95) Khijjiṅga (96) Timandirā (97) Naṅkalodā (98) Jambupadraka (99) Pasana (100) Korandiyā	(95) Khichirg (21°- 54'' N, 85°-51'' E) (96) Tendra (22°- 13'' N, 86°-3'' E) (98) Jamda (22°- 15'' N, 86°-3'' E) (99) Pasan (22°-18'' N, 84°-4'E) (100) Karanjia (21°- 50'' N, 86°-3'' E)	Virabhadra | Kottabhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja Year 288
25	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. Vol. XL (old series) pp. 168-169, Pratap Chandra Ghosh	(101) Khijjiṅga (102) Devakoṇḍa (103) Brāhmaṇavasti (104) Tapovana	(101) Same as No. 5 (102) Devakoṇḍ (221-14''N, 84°-4''E) (103) Bamanavas (221-21''N, 86°-9''E)	Virabhadra | Kottabhañja | Ranabhañja | Rājabhañja | Virabhadra
26	Khandadeuli I. of Ranabhañja J.B.O.R.S. Vol. IV pp. 172-177. M. M. Hara Prasad Shastri.	(105) Bontala (106) Khijjiṅga (107) Siddhalimba (108) Tapovana	(105) Bontala (22°-21''N, 86°-14''E) (106) Same as No. 95	Kottabhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja | Prithvibhañja | Narendra- bhañja

The Gr. No. 1 has a lion seal. The Gr. No. 13 grants contain the seal representing

BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Dones	Remarks
<p>Se—Jayamabadevi and Pudarikā. Sc.—Kumārā. R—Jayasambhā. Superintendent —Dagalev.</p>	<p>Purusottama son of Gadika son of Bhojaka son of Govardhana. G.—Kisnatreya. Pro.—Jitpa, Atreya Ch—Chchhandogo. S—Kautunna</p>	<p>The place of dome's immigration is not deciphered, probably correctly</p>
<p>Vajradatta (Store-keeper) Purnaga (Minister for peace) Bhopala (Prabhara). Lakshwikajasa (Ragak). Jatnga (Rajamantula) Arapota (Accountant) Puragajaya (Khanapala)</p>	<p>S.—Madhyandina of Yajurveda. I.R. Thihara in Vapabhum. R.O. Pajavadapaktā in Koptavanga Jagadhara (astrologer) son of Vidyadhara son of Sridhara G.—Bharadvaja Pr.—Agyriasa, Varnaspaya G.—Bharadvaja son of Anantakantha. Vidyadhara son of Sridhara (Astrologer) Jagadhara, son of Vidyadhara son of Sridhara</p>	<p>Baltaka son of Mahasamanta Mungdi.</p>
<p>Bratta son of Mahasamanta Mungdi.</p>	<p>Ratchehi son of Ananta son of Trivikrama. G.—Sandilya. Pr.—Sandilya.</p>	<p>contains the seal of lotus-bud. All other the figures of bull & crescent in relief.</p>

grants, Nos. 2 to 10, are said to have been included in Khiñjali-maṇḍala. These grants are issued from one and the same place and their texts are also in harmony.

The grants, Nos. 15 to 23, contain almost one and the same introductory text and all these grants, except the grant No. 23, are issued from a place called Vañjūlvaka which has been identified with Bañjaniā in Ghoomsur. The donors of the grants Nos. 21 to 23 addressed the orders to the officers of Khiñjali-maṇḍala. But it is not known to the officers of which country the orders were addressed by the donors of the grants, nos. 15 to 21. I am inclined to hold that these orders were also addressed to the officers of Khiñjali, because these grants were issued from Vañjūlvaka, the place of issue of the grant, No. 21, in which Khiñjali is mentioned. Evidently the territory ruled by the Bhañja rulers of the grants, Nos. 2 to 10 and 15 to 23, was known as Khiñjali-maṇḍala.

It is worthy of mention that the place-names of the grants Nos. 2 to 14, are identifiable in Baud and in its neighbourhood while those of the grants, Nos. 15 to 23, are traceable in Ghoomsur Taluka and in its bordering States. Apparently we may suppose that the former grants belong to Baud line and the latter grants to Ghoomsur line of Bhañja family.

The donors of the grants Nos. 5 to 7, are indetical with each other, first because these grants were engraved by one Śivanāga son of Pāṇḍi, and secondly, all these donors are called Raṇabhañja son of Śatrubhañja. This Śatrubhañja can be taken as the same Śatrubhañja the donor of the grant No. 2 which was also sealed by Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi. Raṇabhañja, the donor of the grant, No. 4, can be identified with Raṇabhañja of the grant, No. 7, for the genealogies of these two grants are one and the same. On the ground that the genealogies and scribes of the grant, no. 4 are not different from those of the grant, no. 10, these grants (nos. 4 and 10) may be supposed to have belonged to one and the same Raṇa-bhañja.

The scribe and the genealogy of the grant No. 11, lead us to identify Raṇabhañja, the donor of this grant, with the afore-said Raṇabhañja.

The scribe of the grant no. 12 can be identified with that of either the grant No. 10, or the grant No. 4. We can, therefore, suppose that either Śitabhāṇja of the grant No. 12 is identical with Śitabhāṇja of the grant No. 10 or Rāṇadēva of the former grant can be taken as the Rāṇabhāṇja of the latter grant. I shall show later on that the former identification is untenable. Apparently Rāṇadēva is identical with Rāṇabhāṇja.

In the grant No. 13, Aṅgati is not said to be the father of Solāṇabhāṇja. Similarly Aṅgati is not said to be the father of Śatrubhāṇja of the grant No. 3. I think, Aṅgati is identical with Aṅgati. The line *Valaṇḍa-nṛpo-bhūṇaṅgaṇiprakāṭa* *paṇṇuṣa-rasmi-cakravartī-āri-hṛdaya-sya pita nṛpasya* (Aṅgati became a powerful king and the father of this king crushed the heart of the enemy by the whips of conspicuous prowess), occurring in the text of the grant, No. 3, has been copied in the grants Nos. 8 and 9. But in the latter grants Gaṇḍhata has been substituted for Aṅgati. I need mention here that Rāṇabhāṇja is not said in either the grant, No. 8 or the grant No. 9, to be the son of Gaṇḍhata. To explain why Aṅgati and Gaṇḍhata both possessing the same text of eulogy have, irrelevantly, been mentioned in the copper-plate, I should narrate below the traditional account of the present Baud Rāj family, which is the remnant of ancient Bhāṇja family of Khijālī. Brāja Kishora Bhāṇja left

Keonjhar owing to some misunderstanding between himself and his elder brother, the Rāja of Keonjhar and settled with his family at Kuturi; on his death, his widow with her two sons came to Baud and got a maintenance allowance from a Brahmin Rāja of Baud, Gaṇḍhamārtānandadeva by name. This Brahmin Rāja was childless and therefore he adopted Anaṅgabhāṇja, one of widows' sons. Subsequently on Gaṇḍhamārtānandadeva's death Anaṅgabhāṇja ascended the *gaḍi* of Baud.* As a mark of gratitude the oblation is still offered to the name of Gaṇḍhamārtānandadeva by the Rāj family of Baud.

A place called Gaṇḍhataṭpāṭi has been mentioned as the residing place of the scribes of the grants, Nos. 10 and 12. This Gaṇḍhata-

pāti is undoubtedly identical with Gandharvavāḍi of the grant, No. 14. Gandhaṭapāti appears to have been named after the King Candhata. The village Gandharāḍi near the headquarters of Baud, where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in abundance seems to be the variant of Gandhaṭapāti or Gandharvavāḍi of the copper-plate records. However I hold Anangabhaṇja and Gandhamardanadeva of the above traditional account are identical with Aṅgati and Gandhaṭa respectively of the copper-plate records. If it be tenable, Aṅgati should be supposed to be the founder of Bhaṇja rule over Khiṇjali and Gandhaṭa as the bestower of Khiṇjali territory to Aṅgati. Apparently Aṅgati and Gandhaṭa are both equally respectable to the subsequent Bhaṇja rulers of Khiṇjali and on this account they possess the same text of eulogy in the copper-plate records.

I need mention here that Mahārājā Rāṇabhaṇja of the grant, No. 8, is also the donor of the grant, No. 9, because the scribe of the former grant appears not to be different from the engraver of the latter grant. It is worthy of mention that these two grants were issued respectively in the 58th and 54th regnal year of the donor. It is probably that Rāṇaka Rāṇabhaṇja of the other grants assumed the Mahārājā title in the later part of his long rule. That this Mahārājā Rāṇabhaṇja was the son of Śatrubhaṇja is evident from the fact that the engraver Devala of the grant, No. 8, of Mahārājā Rāṇabhaṇja, is identical with the scribe Devala of the grant, No. 3, of Śatrubhaṇja who can be taken now as the same Śatrubhaṇja, the father of Rāṇaka Rāṇabhaṇja of the grants, Nos. 4 to 7.

On the palæographic ground the grant No. 13 can be supposed to be later than any of the grants, Nos. 2 to 12. Solanabhaṇja of the grant No. 14, can be identified with Sōlanabhaṇja of the grant, No. 13 who is said to have restored the possession of Gandharvavāḍi. I shall show in a subsequent chapter that the Bhaṇja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola dynasty of southern Kosala. However, the rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 14, can be arranged in the following chronological order.

Raṇabhañja of Baud grant, No. 10. However, I need mention here that the title neither Amoghakalaśa nor Dharmakalaśa is legible in the grants Nos. 19 and 20. The names of officers of these two grants prove that the donors are not two different persons. This assumption is also corroborated by the genealogies of the donors.

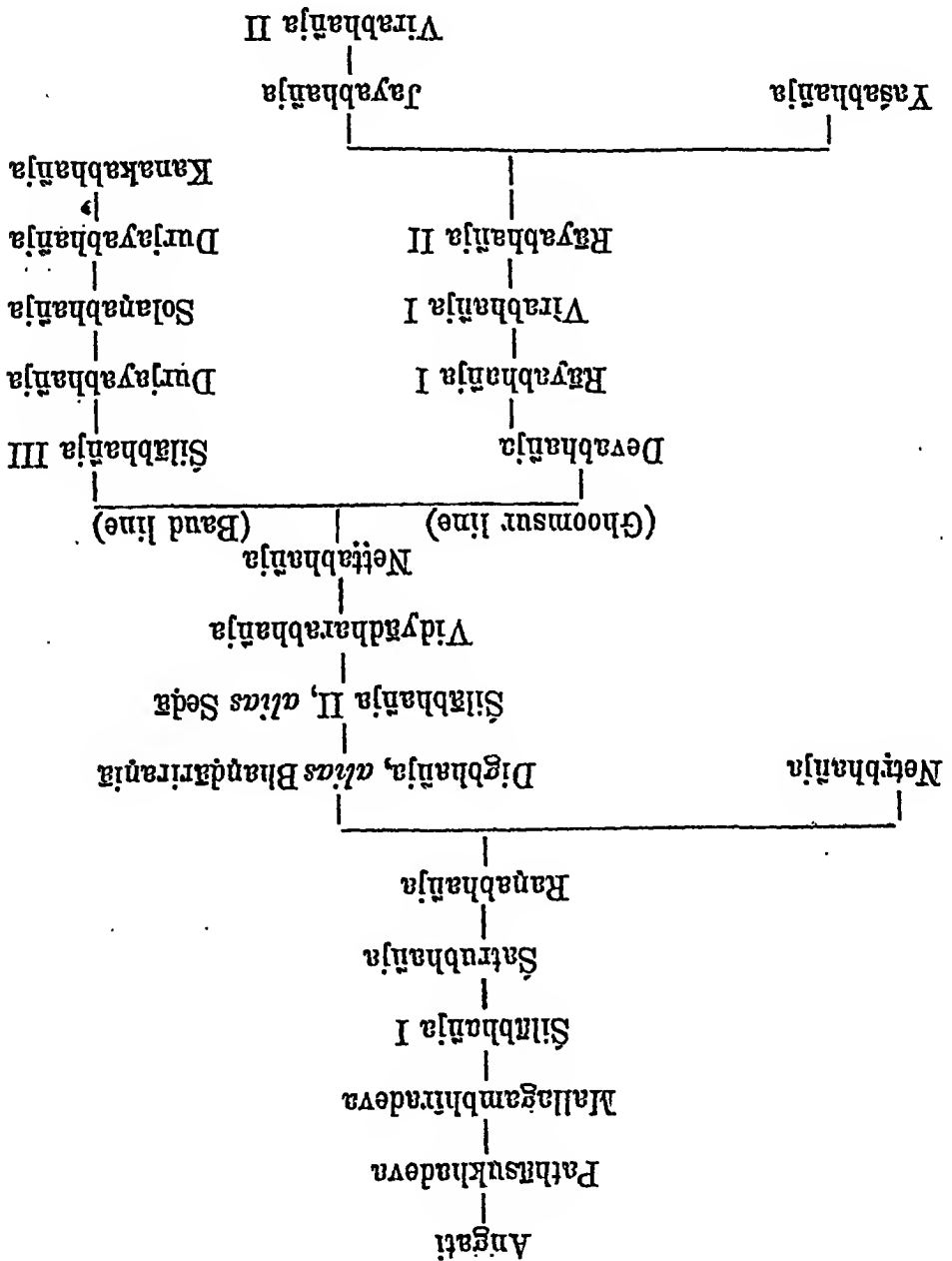
Notwithstanding the absence of positive proof, I hold that Raṇabhañja of the grants Nos. 19 and 20, is not different from Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 16 to 18, who has been identified with the personage of the same name of the foregoing table. If it be tenable, Digbhañja father of Śilābhañja and son of Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 19 and 20, can be identified with Bhandārināṇiā, the father of Śilābhañja of the grant, No. 12.

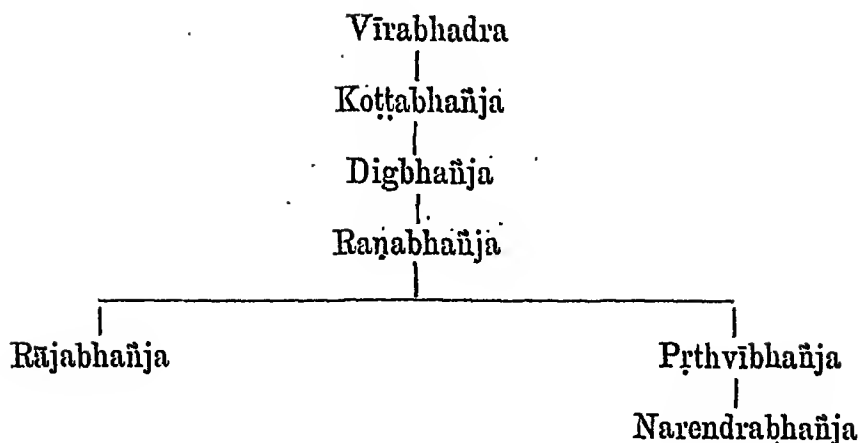
We know that the each king of the Bhauma dynasty of Orissa had two names. It is, therefore, not improbable that Digbhañja and Śilābhañja II were popularly known Bhaṇḍāriraṇia and Sedā respectively. The plate No. 12, is a sale deed and its text has been written in prose. The provincialism of the language is also traceable in this plate. It is, therefore, not curious to find the popular names of the kings in this plate. However, this Śilābhañja is not identical with Śilābhañja son of Mallagambhīradeva and grandson of Pathāsukhadeva of the grant, No. 15.

We do not know whether Devabhañja of the grant, No. 22, is immediate or distant successor of Netṭabhañja of the grant, no. 21. But Jayabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 23, appears to be the brother of Yaśabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 22 because the donees of these two grants are one and the same person. We may, therefore, arrange the rulers mentioned in the grants Nos. 2 to 23 in the following chronological order.

covered in Mayurbhanj.

The villages mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26 are identical in the Mayurbhanj State where the said grants were discovered. It is also worth-mentioning that there is no difficulty in constructing the following genealogical table from the grants discovered in Mayurbhanj.





The grant, No. 24, contains a year the numerals of which have been written in symbols. The editor of this grant could not decipher these symbols. Subsequently the late Professor Keilhorn deciphered them as 288. I need mention here that this year 288 belongs to an unspecified era.

The grant, No. 98, also contains the year 98 in the numerical symbols. This year also belongs to an unspecified era. The years, written in symbols, of unspecified era have also been used in the copper-plates of the Kara family of Orissa. I think, all these years of unspecified era of different copper-plates of Orissa belong to one and the same era. It, therefore, appears that the grant, No. 1, is earlier than the grant, No. 24. On the palaeographic ground, we may also arrive at the same conclusion.

In Orissa, Mayurbhañj Ruling house is regarded as the stock of all Bhañja lines of Orissa. The tradition relates that as the Bhuyās of Keonjhar found difficulty in going to Mayurbhañj to lay their grievance before the Chief, they stole a boy from the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañj, whom they installed as the Chief of Keonjhar which formerly constituted a part of Mayurbhañj. This separation of Keonjhar from Mayurbhañj probably took place before the time of Nettiabhañja of the grant No. 1, who ruled over Angul lying to the south of Keonjhar. It, therefore, appears that none of the Bhañja rulers of the copper-plates of Mayurbhañja is identifiable with any of the Bhañja rulers of Khiñjali.

The readers should bear in mind that in Orissa different affixes,

such as, *rāja*, *śambha*, *śūrga*, *nanda* and *kara* were selected by different ruling families, a particular family using a particular affix. The suffix *rāja* was the final member of the names of the rulers of the Sailodbhava family. The names of the rulers of the Śulki family often ended in the *śambha* suffix. The affix *śūrga*, commonly added to the names of a certain family, subsequently became an appellation of that family. Such was also the case with the *nanda* affix which denoted a family. The Bhannua dynasty was known as Kara family, because the names of the rulers of that dynasty had *kara* suffix. It is highly probable that the suffix *bhānya* was selected by a certain family to be used as the final affix to the names of the rulers of that family. If we omit the *bhānya* affix from the names of the Kings of the Bhānya epigraphic records, we find that Kōta, Dig, Satru, Sila, Neti and Kara; each cannot independently denote a proper name of the person. Evidently *bhānya* was not the original appellation of any ruling family of Orissa.

The readers should take note of the fact that one affix, used in the names of the rulers of one family, is not found in the names of the rulers of another family in Orissa. I, therefore, hold that all the Bhānya families of Orissa emanated from a common stock. This assumption is also borne out by the fact that at present all the Bhānya families harmoniously trace their descent from a pea-hen's egg. Tracing of such descent is also found in the grants, Nos. 2 to 10, of the Khinjalī family as well as in the grants, Nos. 24 to 26, of the Mayurbhanj family. Evidently the Khinjalī line was not different from the Mayurbhanj line of the Bhānya family.

The *govra* name of the present Mayurbhanj ruling family is Vasiṣṭha which is also mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26, but that of the present Bhānya houses of Baud, Dasalla and Ghoomsur is Kusyapa which is also mentioned in the grants, Nos. 13 and 24. The Khinjalī Bhānyas seem to have adopted the *govra* name of Gandhata of the epigraphic records, who has been identified with Gandhamārdanadeva of the traditional account.

CHAPTER III

(Section B)

VARAHA RULERS.

A single grant belonging to the Varāha ruler has so far been found in the Bonai State, which is not far from Khiching of Mayurbhanj, where the name Dharaṇīvarāha is found inscribed in association with the name Rāyabhañja on the image of an Avalokiteśvara. But none of the place-names of this grant are identifiable in Bonai or in its neighbourhood. They are perhaps traceable in Barabhūm which is the contracted form of Varāhabhūma. But for want of a map of Barabhūm, I could not locate them. I need, however, mention here that Barabhūm is not far from Mayurbhanj.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that the donor belonged to the Mayūra family and he hailed from the Citrakūṭa, the abode of the sage Vaśiṣṭha. This grant also contains a peacock-seal, which is now used by the present Bhañja families of Orissa. The reference to the sage Vaśiṣṭha indicates that the donor belonged to Vaśiṣṭha *gotra*. In the copper-plates (grants nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhañja rulers) Vīrabhadra, the founder of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhanj, is said to have been brought up by the sage Vaśiṣṭha. It is also worthy of mention that the *gotra*-name of the present ruling house of Mayurbhanj is Vaśiṣṭha. The editor of the grant under discussion has, therefore, connected this Mayūra family with the Bhañja family.

According to the view of Mr. Beglar, the Bhañja family is an off-shoot of the glorious Mayūra dynasty.* The legend of the birth of the ancestor of the historical Maūrya family relates that the founder of the Solar dynasty, which the Maūrya family

(1) Report of Arch. Survey of India, Vol. XII, app. (b) + pp. 1101.

(2) Pag Sam Jon Zang, part I, by Pal Jor of Tibet (edited by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, B. A.)

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF MAYURA FAMILY

(CHAPTER III. SECTION B.)

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Genealogy.	Dance.	Remarks.
1.	Bonai Gr. of Udayavata. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. VI pp. 241-243. E. B. M. N. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodapama in (2) Kokela (visaya) in (3) Talai-mangala.	Udayavata | Tejavata | Udayavata (Maharaja) and Paramasau-gata	(1) Purusottama son of Kesava son of Ujola, G. Parasara Pr. Vasishta-sakti. Ch. Vajasaneya R. O. Konara. (?) Uchchhaba son of Parasapa G - Kausika. ma.	This family hailed from Chitrakuta, the abode of Vasishta. Seal - Peacock and dagger on double lotus.

emanated from, was born of an egg which was hatched in the sun's ray. The origin of the Bhañja family has also been traced in the copper-plate records from a pea-hen's egg. Again this family is even now known to be the branch of the Solar dynasty. Besides, the word Maurya can easily be transformed to Mayūra by the phonetic rules of the Oriya language. But we do not know whether Mayūra family is positively the off-shoot of the ancient Maurya dynasty. However, Mayūrabhañja, the name of the State, suggests itself that it owes its origin to the names of Mayūra and Bhañja families.

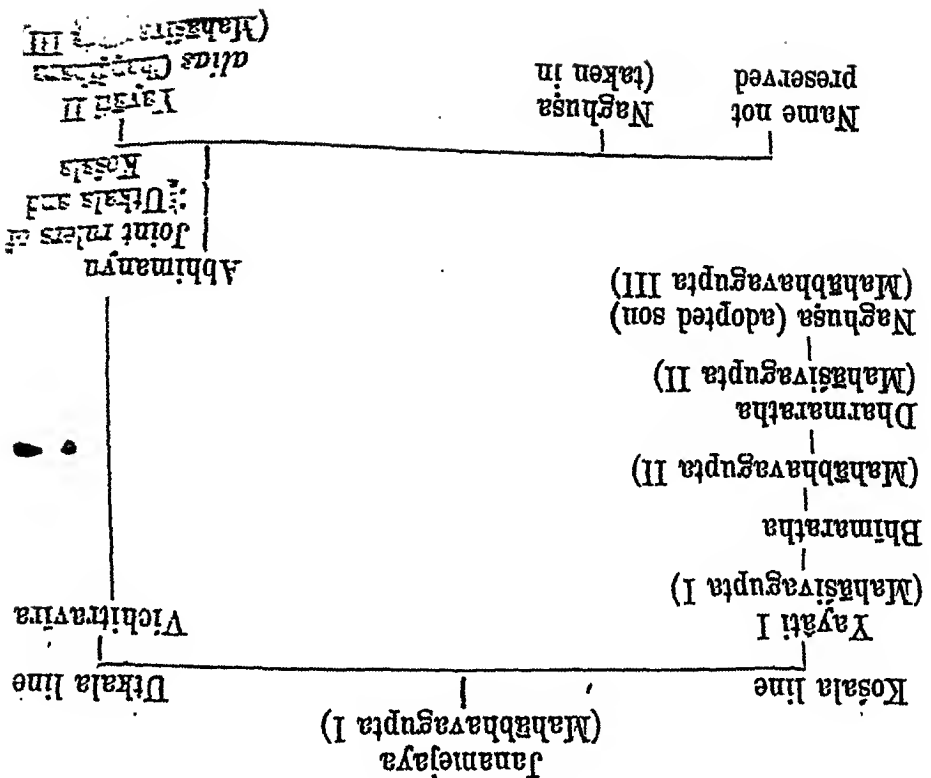
It should be noted here that the eulogical text of the grant of the Mayūra family is a replica of that of the Tunga grants. But we do not know what connection existed between these two families.

CHAPTER IV

(Section A)

SOMAVAMSI RULERS.

The connected history of the Somavamsi rulers was not available till the discovery of the grant, No. 18. The connection of Uddyotakesari of the inscription, No. 17, with Janamejaya and Yayati of the other inscription remained so far plausible, because the pedigree available from the former inscription did not tally with that obtained from the latter inscriptions. This disagreement in the pedigree was mainly due to inaccurate restoration of the mutilated text of the inscription, No. 17, in which Dirgharava was read for Bhimaratha and Dharmapara was restored for Dharmaratha. However, after conciliating two inscriptions of Uddyotakesari, we get the following genealogical tree of the Somavamsi rulers.



I need mention here that the names Vichitravīra, Abhimanyu and Chaṇḍihara are distinctly found in the photo-lithograph of the inscription, No. 17, but those names are omitted in the grant, No. 18, in which it is stated that after the demise of Dharmaratha, Nāghuṣa, brother of the ruler of eastern country, ascended the throne. But the inscription, No. 17, discloses that Dharmaratha, who died childless, was succeeded by Chaṇḍihara son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Janamejaya's son Vichitravīra. This Chaṇḍihara is also said to have come from outside the territory ruled by Dharmaratha. Apparently the eastern country referred to in the grant, No. 18, can be taken as eastern Orissa and at the same time it can be held that the line of Janamejaya's family was ruling in southern Kośala and another line was governing eastern Orissa.

It was suggested by the editor of the grant, No. 9, that Dakṣina Tosala, occurring in this grant should be read as Dakṣiṣa Kosala. But the place-names of this grant could not be identified in southern Kośala which comprised the western Orissa or the Sambalpur and Chattisgarh district, whereas they are distinctly identifiable in the Cuttack district which constituted a part of southern Tosala in ancient times. Apparently that suggestion was acceptable so long as there was no evidence as to the supremacy of the Somavāmśī kings over eastern Orissa.

The grants Nos. 1 to 13 were made by one Yayāti Mahāśivagupta. The donor of the grant, No. 15 has also the same name. The former grants were issued after the 8th regnal year of the donor and their texts belong to the stylistic category which the texts of Janamejaya's plates belong to. But the latter grant, issued in donor's 3rd regnal year, exhibits a different style of composition. Again the eulogy of the donor of this grant is not found in the former grants. It is stated in the grant, No. 15, that the donor conquered Karnāta, Rāḍha, Gauḍa, Lāṭa and Gurjjara. In the inscription, No. 17, Uddyatakeśari is said to have defeated the armies of Simhala, Choḍa and Gauḍa, in course of play during his childhood. Apparently Yayāti, the donor of the grant, No. 15, is identical with Yayāti II, the father of Uddyotakesari of

the grant, No. 18, for it was probable that Uddyotakesari rendered assistance to his father in conquering the aforesaid countries. Again the minister Rudradatta of the former grant is identical with that of the latter grant and as such the identification of Yajñti of these two grants seems to be tenable. I need mention here that the eulogy of Chāpāthara of the inscription, No. 17, is in harmony with that of Yajñti II and on that account these persons are undoubtedly identical with each other.

It is worthy of mention that Yajñti II is said in the grant, No. 15, to have got Kalīṅga, Kōṅgaḍa, Utkala and Kōṣāla by the right of primogeniture.*

We find in the grant, No. 5, that Janamejaya assumed the title Trikalīṅgādhipati and Kosolenḍra. It can, therefore, be held now that the former title indicates his supremacy over Kalīṅga, Kōṅgaḍa and Utkala, and the latter title over Kōṣāla. Evidently Trikalīṅga consisted of the Utkala, Kōṅgaḍa and Kalīṅga countries.

It is stated in the inscription, No. 17, that Janamejaya killed the King of Orissa in the battle. We know that Kōṅgaḍa came under the sway of the later rulers of the Bhauma dynasty of Tosala which was a part and parcel of Orissa. It is probable that Janamejaya acquired Orissa after the fall of the Bhauma dynasty and therefore his paramountcy over Kōṅgaḍa appears to be unquestionable. I shall discuss Janamejaya's supremacy over Kalīṅga in a subsequent chapter.

It should be noted here that Rai Bahadur Hirai and other scholars have connected his Lunar dynasty with Tivaradeva's family of Ratanpur in the Central Province. I have stated in the Sailodbhava chapter that Tivaradeva had waged war against the ruler of Kōṅgaḍa at the request of one Mādhava of the Sailodbhava family and suffered defeat. Thereupon he gave shelter to Mādhava in his own dominion. It is, therefore, likely that Tivaradeva's successors fixed their eyes on Kōṅgaḍa.

We learn from the Sirpur stone-inscription that Balārijuna,

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
1	Vakratantuli Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. XI, pp. 94-95. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(1) Suvarnna-pura (place of issue) (2) Vakratantuli in (3) Lupat-tarāviṣaya	(1) Sonpur (20°-51" N, 83°-54" E) (2) Banatantily (20°-53" N, 83°-42" E) in Sonpur State. (3) Lepta (20°-41" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna State.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 3rd. regnal year, Śrāvaṇa, sudi 5
2	Patna P. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 341-344. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Murasima (place of issue) (5) Vakaveddā in (6) Ongātata-viṣaya	(4) Moorsima (20°-59" N, 83°-33" E) on the bank of Ong in Patna State. (5) Vankavira (20°-53" N, 83°-50" E) in Sonpur (6) A tributary of the Mahānadi.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 6th. regnal year, Āṣāḍha, Sudi 8
3	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. J. A. S. B. (1905). Vol. 1 (new series), pp. 12-13. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(7) Murasima (place of issue) (8) Pasitā in (9) Potā-Viṣaya	(7) Same as No. 4 (8) Pointil (20°-44" N, 83°-31" E) in Patna. (9) Pora (20°-44" N, 83°-50" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 6th regnal year, Kārtika sudi 13
4	Nagpur Museum P. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. VII, pp. 138-143. E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(10) Pārāvata-kula (place of issue) (11) Satallamā in (12) Kaśalo-dāviṣaya	(11) Satallama in Baragarh Tahsil of Sambalpur dist. (12) Kusarada in Bargarh Tahsil.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 8th regnal year, Kārtika sudi 12
5	C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 345-350. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(13) Kataka (place of issue) (14) Randit and (15) Alāṇḍalā in (16) Pōvā-visaya in (17) Kośala	(14) Renda (20°-44" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna. (16) Pua (20°-48" N, 83°-39" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st regnal year, Mārga sudi 13

Donees.	Officers.	Remarks.
<p>Jatrupa son of Sivachchha G.—Kampina Pr.—Mittavaruna and Ch.—Chchhandoga I. f. Radhampavalli- kandata (present Herakhol) R. O. Meranda (present Menda in Soppur)</p>	<p>Mahāsandhivigrahi Koṣhoshu, son of Vallabhaghoshu E.—Samarana, son of R.—Yana Ojha</p>	
<p>(1) Dāmaka son of Aivuli G.—Kuchchhatra Pr.—Agnirasa, Ambirisa I. f. Pampasarsa R. O. Leisriga (Loi- siga in Patna (2) Nāra son of Ganda G.—Gautama Pr.—Agnirasa- Varnaspatya V.—Yaju. S.—Kāva (See Remarks Col.)</p>	<p>Sc.—Mahāsandhivigrahi Malla son of Dhavadatta- Prativaddha by Kayastha- Koṣhoshu son of Vallabhaghoshu</p>	<p>I. f. Odasyirga (Odasig in Athamallika State R. f. Khandaksetra (3) Vāsudeva son of Hrīstikeśa G.—Kisnātreya Pr.—Achchhananasa and Syavavana V.—Yaju S.—Kāva I. f. Konkaleddā (Konkanara in Bora Sambor in Sambalpur) R. O. Lipatunga</p>
<p>Kesava and Ayya sons of Daddi G.—Gautama Pr.—Audalata, Devarata and Visvāmitra V.—Yaju S.—Kāva I. f. Komnapura R. O. Loisinga (Loising in Patna)</p>	<p>Mahāsandhivigrahi Malladatta son of Dhavadatta Kayastha Koṣhoshu son of Vallabhaghoshu</p>	<p>(4) Kōṇḍadeva son of Rāmasārma G.—Agnish Pr.—Idhmavāha and Chyavana V.—Yaju S.—Kāva I. f. Kalinga R. O. Pampasarasasi</p>
<p>Santhakara son of Dhritikara G.—Gautama, Agnirasa and Antathya S.—Vasaneya and Mādhyanāda I. f. Purnasampada in Odra (Mandapa in Bad State) R. O. Murnunjunga</p>	<p>Dutaka—Sadbātana son of Sobhana Sc.—Malladatta son of E. Sadgrama son of Rayana Ojha. Prativaddha Mahāsandhivigrahi Rajaka Malladatta</p>	
<p>Sadbātana son of Sobhana G.—Bharadvaja Pr.—Varnaspatya and Agnirasa S.—Vasaneya I. f. Takari R. O. Tivuvana in Kosala</p>	<p>Prepared by Pundarika son of Pityanakaratya E.—Mādhava son of Mahāsandhivigrahi Vāsu Sadbātana akha Kandarpadeva</p>	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No. Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta 6 E. I. Vol. iii, p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(18) Kāṭaka (place of issue) (19) Arkigrāma in (20) Tulum- vakhanda in (21) Kāśala	(19) Harigan (21°- 6" N, 83°-6" E) in Sonpur. (20) Turum (21°- 7" N, 83°-53" E) in Sonpur.	Śivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regnal Year, Marga sudi 13
C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. 7 E. I. Vol. III, p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(22) Kāṭaka (place of issue) (23) Tulendā in (24) Saṇḍāna- viśaya in (25) Kośala.	(23) Tilunda (20°- 54" N, 83°-52" E) in Sonpur. (24) Saranda in Baragarh Tahsil.	Śivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regnal Year, Marga sudi 13
Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta. 8 J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) p. 15. E. B. Gang Mo- han Laskar.	(26) Vinitapura (place of issue) (27) Talakajja in (28) Saṇḍā- viśaya in (29) Kośala	(26) Binka (21°- 1" N, 83°-48" E) in Sonpur. (27) Talagaja (20°- 39" N, 83°-38" E) in Patna. (28) Somara (20°- 30" N, 83°-28" E)	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta. Yayāti's 8th regnal year Mārgaśīrṣa, Śukla 13
C. P. Gr. of Mahāśivagupta 9 E. I. Vol. III, pp. 351-355. E. B. J. F. Feet.	(30) Vinitapura (place of issue) (31) Chanda- grāma in (32) Maraṇḍa- viśaya in (33) Dakṣiṇa- Toṣalā	(30) Same as no 26. (31) Chandgan (20°-17" N, 86°-8" E), 32 miles south- east of Cuttack (32) Barada (20°- 7" N, 80°-1" E) or Marada Harihara- pura in Cuttack district.	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta. | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 9th regnal year Jyāiṣṭha, Śita 13
Nibinna Gr. of Mahāśivagupta. 10 E. I. Vol. XI. pp. 96-97. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(34) Vinitapura (place of issue) (35) Nevindā or Nivinnā in (36) Otaraṇalli- viśaya in (37) Gaṇuṭapāta- maṇḍala	(34) Same as no. 26. (35) Libinā (20°- 58" N, 83°-18" E) in Bargarh Tahsil	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 15th regnal year, Mārga, Sudi 13
Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta. 11 J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I. (New series pp. 16-18. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(38) Yavāti- nagaru (place of issue) (39) Delādēli in (40) Telāḷaṭa- viśaya in (41) Kośala	(39) Dedil (20°- 22" N, 83°-21" E.) a few miles from the Tel river in Patna (40) A tributary of the Mahāmadi	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 24th regnal year Āśāḍha, Sudi 8.

Dones.

Officers.

Remarks.

Kamadeva son of Nar-
sinha and grandson of
G.—Kastappa. Pr.—Vatsa
and Nalharuva.
S.—Vijayanaya & Math-
ya.
I. E. Maddhila
R. O. Jalajadi (Jalajoda
in Patna).

Sankhapani son of Dina-
kara son of Ananta.
G.—Bharadvaja, Varnha-pr-
tsa and Bharadvaja
S.—Chandragupta in
Madhyadesa
R. O. Silahaniapati in
Odra

Pandarikasarma son of
Narayanasarma son of
G.—Bharadvaja, Pr.—
Ullhasasarma.
Bharadvaja Varnhaspalaya
I. R. Bhaita Paroli
R. O. Maranpda.

Bhatta Mahodadhi
G.—Kausika
Pr.—Devavata, Audalata
I. R. Kasli in Sivasti
R. O. Arjardi in Lavada
(antarda in Soppur)

Mahasandhivigrahi
Rajaka Dhavadatta son
S.—Uchhavaravaga
of Samampetthava.

R.—Madhava.
Misther
Chichich bhatesva.

Mahasandhivigrahi
Rajaka Dhavadatta son of
Uchhavaravaga son of
Allavaga
R.—Tthakura Pambaka.

Mahasandhivigrahi
Rajaka Dhavadatta
Vijandi Tathagata
R.—Vanku.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No. Reference.	Place-names.	Identification	Genealogy.
12 Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva-gupta. J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) pp. 19-23. E. B. Gangā-Mohan Laskar.	(42) Yayāti-nagara (place of issue) (43) Luṣṭarumā in (44) Telālata- viśaya	(43) Letor (20°-7' N, 82°-50' E) in Kālahandi about 14 miles north of the Tel. (44) Same as no. 40.	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 28th regnal year, Bhādra sudi 5
13 Kataka C. P. Gr. of Mahā-bhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 355-359. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(15) Yayāti-nagara (place of issue) (16) Gaṇḍasimipillī (17) Kośala-Sākhangdyaphā	(16) Gaisama (21°-16' N, 83°-40' E) in Bargarh Tahasil.	Janamejaya | Yayāti | Bhīmaratha Mahābhavagupta Bhīmaratha's 3rd regnal year, Mārgaśīṣa Amāvāsyā
14 Kudopali P. of Mahābhava-gupta's time. E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 251-255. E. B. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(18) Yayāti-nagara (place of residence of Mahā-bhavagupta) (19) Vāmaṇḍa-danḍapāṭī (place of issue) (50) Laisarā in (51) Gīḍaṇḍa-maṇḍala	(49) Banra, locally called Bāmaṇḍā. (50) Loisara in Bargarh Tahasil.	Mahāśivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Bhīmaratha's 13th regnal year
15 Marājjanara Charter of Mahāśivagupta. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II, pp. 52-55. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(52) Suvarṇa-pura (place of issue) (53) Vṛhadbhīṣāyī in (54) Bhraṇḍaviśaya and (55) Marājjanaurā in (56) Santovadā in (57) Sambaravādī in (58) Kośala	(52) Same as no. 1	Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti Yayāti's 3rd. regnal Year, Vaiśākha, sudi 5.
16 Ratnagiri C. P. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. F. B. Narayan Tripathy.			Janamejaya | Yayāti | Bhīmaratha | Dharmaratha. Then Nuzhoṣa and then Yayāti

Donces.	Officers	Remarks.
<p>Mahodadi son of S. dde- svara son of Paramesvara G.—Kausika. Pr.— Devata, Audalita and Visvamintra. I. F. Kasili in S. avasti R. O. Anandi in Lavapa</p>	<p>Mahasaandhivigrahi Singhadatta. E.—Vijñani Madhuvamatha</p>	<p>Rajaka Rach-ihno son of mesvara. G.—Kausika Pr.—Visvamintra, Devata and Audalata. S.—Chchhandoga Ch.—Kanthuma I. F. Kasili in Sravasti R. O. Singca in Devibhoga in Kosala</p>
<p>Narayana son of Janar- dama. G.—Kauṇḍinya. Pr.—Mithavarna. S.—Kauva. I. F. Hasbpada</p>	<p>Se.—Purnadatta son of Sresthi Kirana of Lagapura.</p>	<p>Pujya son of Voda of Mithora family was the actual donor.</p>
<p>Svarodaya Yasakara son of Santikara son of Narayana. G.—Parasara Pr.—Aireya S.—Kauva V.—Yajur- veda</p>	<p>Se.—Rudradatta son of Singhadatta's brother and grandson of Haradatta</p>	<p>This is one plate of a set of plates. The text of this plate is a replica of the beginning portion of the text of the Grant no. 18.</p>

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-name.	Identification.	Genealogy.
17	<p>Brahmeshwar I. of Uddyo- takesari. J. A. S. B. (1833) Vol. VII. (old series) pp. 557-561. E. B. James Prinsep.</p>	<p>This inscription records the con- struction of Brahmāvara temple at Bhū- hamedhwar by Kōlāvati mother of Uddyotakesari</p>		<p>Janamejaya | Dhisharava | Apavāra (died Childless) Then Vichitravira | Abhimanyu | Chaydihara | Uddyotakesari. ruled successively. Janamejaya | Yayati | Bhimaratha | Dharmaratha Then Naghna, then his brother Yayāi and then latter's son Uddyotakesari Uddyotakesari's 11th regnal Year Mārga Vadi 10.</p>
	<p>Narasimhapur Charter of Uddyotakesari Mahābhavagupta J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp. 1-24. E. B. Binayak Misra.</p>	<p>(59) Yayāti- nagara (place of issue) (60) Koutalagā and (61) Lovākaraḍā in Airavāta- mandala in (62) Oḍri Country</p>	<p>(60) Kuntilo (29°- 22' N, 85°-11' E) in Khand para (61) Kuradā (26°- 28' N, 85°-24' E) in Barumba. (62) Ratagarh in Banki</p>	<p>Uddyotakesari's 18th. regnal Year</p>
19	<p>I. of Uddyo- takesari in Khandagiri cave. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 165-166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.</p>			<p>Uddyotakesari's 5th regnal Year.</p>
20	<p>I. of Uddyota- kesari in Khan- dagiri. E. I. Vol. XIII, p. 166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.</p>			
21	<p>Sonpur P. of Kumāra Some- śvaradeva. E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 237-242. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.</p>	<p>(63) Suvāṇṇa- pura (place of issue) (64) Uttaravalli- viṣaya (65) Kośala (66) Atteṇḍā (67) Vuravuda- Khandaksetra (68) Gudhiva- māla-Khandaksetra (69) Kahanpura- Khandaksetra (70) Thavisa (71) Rangadā- Mandala</p>	<p>(63) Same as no. 1. (64) Utrapali in Patna</p>	<p>Uddyotakesari granted Kośala to Abhimanyu. Someśvaradeva meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta</p>

Donce.	Officers.	Remarks.
		Owing to mutilation of the letters the text has not been accurately deciphered. See J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp 5-6 for correct genealogy
Sankarāsarma and Bala-bhadrāsarma sons of Bamaṇa son of Chateśvara. G.—Gārga Pr.—Tyaśa V.—Bīveda I. F. Palāsa in Tirabhukti	Mahāsandhivigrahi Rudradatta. Incised by Bāhva and Maṇḍaka	
Subhachandra, a disciple of astronomer Kula Chandra		
Udayakara son of Vidyakara son of Jayakara son of Lakṣmikara. G.—Harita. Pr.—Paṇḍara S.—Madhyandina and Kanva I. F. Mahuvalli in Savatthi. R. O. Kamalapura (in Banda State)		Udayakara's son Bhābhakara is again said to be the donee.

The grants of Somavamsi rulers contain seal representing the Maṇḍi-Mahālakṣmi in relief.

the grandson of Tivaradeva's younger brother, became powerful and he conquered the earth with the assistance of his younger brother, Raṇakeśarī. I am inclined to identify this Raṇakeśarī with the personage of the same name of the fragmentary stone-inscription at Govindpur in the Nayagarh State. If it be tenable we can say that a part of Orissa was included in the territory of Janamejaya's father. In that case, Śivagupta, father of Janamejaya, can be taken as Raṇakeśarī. As Bālārjuna assumed the title Mahāśivagupta, we can suppose that his younger brother Raṇakeśarī assumed also the inferior title Śivagupta.

The aforesaid fragmentary stone inscription contains the year 811 of an unspecified era. There is no alternative but to take it as Saka era. In that case, it corresponds to 889 A.D. Evidently the initial year of Janamejaya's reign cannot probably be later than 900 A.D.

Relying the statement of the editor of the grant, No. 19, that the characters of this grant resemble in form those of the grant, No. 13, I identified Abhimanyu referred to in the former grant with the personage of the same name of the inscription, No. 17, who was the grand-father of Uddyotakeśarī.* But subsequently I had compared the characters of these two grants and came to the conclusion that on the paleographic ground the grant, No. 19, is much removed in date from the grant, No. 13. Apparently Abhimanyu of the former grant is different from the other Abhimanyu.

The donor of the grant, No. 19, meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta and then issued his order in the Kośala country which was granted by Uddyotakeśarī to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of issue of the order.

But it is difficult to ascertain who was this Mahābhavagupta, whose feet were meditated upon. However no scholar would deny the fact that Uddyotakeśarī transferred the headquarters of the Somavamśī territory from Kośala to eastern Orissa.

It is stated in the grant, No. 18, that Yajāti II's eldest brother used to reside at Kāṭaka in the eastern country. This Kāṭaka

seems to be identical with Kāṭaka, the place of issue of grants, Nos. 5 to 7, one of which was found at Chaudwar, opposite to Cuttack and others are supposed to have been discovered in the vicinity of Cuttack. I am inclined to identify this Kāṭaka with Chaudwar where according to tradition Janamejaya performed the Asvamedha sacrifice, because in the architectural remains of this place the designs of Maṭaṅgi Mahālakṣmī are found. I need mention here that Maṭaṅgi Mahālakṣmī is represented on the seals of the Somavamsi kings.

Yayāti-nagara should be traced in the Sambalpur district. Rai Bahadur Hirralal identifies this place with Binka in the Sonpur State, but there is no relic of antiquarian interest to support this identification.

The grant, No. 15, in all probability, belongs to Uddyotakēśari, for the text of this grant is a replica of that of Uddyotakēśari's grant, No. 18. The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 15, has not been discovered. We are therefore unable to say what important historical facts are contained in it.

CHAPTER IV

(Section B)

CHOLA RULERS

It cannot be denied that Someśvaradeva II of the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty was once the ruler of the Sonepur State. This Someśvaradeva made land-grants, meditating on the feet of Chandrāditya who can be indentified with the chief of the same name of the Barasur inscription of the Central Provinces, for this chief also belonged to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty.* The date of the Barasur inscription is the 2nd October, 1060 A. D.

We gather from the Tirumalai inscription of 1025 A. D. that Rājendrachola conquered Orissa which was difficult of approach and thence led his military expedition to Kośala.† But it is not definitely known whether he appointed any man of his kith and kin to govern Kośala. It however transpires that the Brahmeśwar inscription (No. 17 of Somavamsi rulers), in which the conquest of Chola territory by Uddyotakeśarī has been mentioned, is anterior to the conquest of Orissa and Kosala by Rājendrachola.

It is stated in the Rāmapāla-charita by Sandhyakar Nandi that Rāmapāla conquered Orissa and bestowed it on 'Bhavabhūṣaṇa-santati.' M. M. Hara Prosad Śāstri interpreted Bhavabhūṣaṇa-santati as the ruler of the Nāga family. But Rai Bahadur R. P. Chanda raised objection to this interpretation§. Bhavabhūṣaṇa signifies ornaments, worn by Siva. Chandra (moon), Sarpa (snake) and Gaṅgā are the ornaments of Śiva. Hence Bhavabhūṣaṇa implies the Ganga family which claim descents from

* Descriptive list of inscriptions in C. P. & Berar by Rai Bahadur Hiralal, p. 144, No. 198.

† E. I. Vol. IX p. 223.

§ Ganda-rāja-mālā.

the Ganges and the moon and again in which family flourished the rulers having the surname Anantavarma. It need not be mentioned here that *Ananta* also means *snake*. We learn from the Vizagpattam copper-plate grant of 1018 a. d. that Anantavarma Chodaganga fully established his supremacy over Orissa. Apparently Somavamsi supremacy over Orissa terminated with the defeat of Karnaakesari by Ramapala* who ruled in the second half of the 11th century a. d.† I think, this Karnaakesari is a remote descendant of Uddyotakesari.

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE RULER

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Patna museum P. of Someśvara 11. E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 97-99. E. B. R. D. Banerjee,	(1) Suvarṇṇapura (place of issue) (2) Ghārodāmaṇḍala (3) Vanīabandha (4) Phu'lamuṭhi (5) Dohali	(1) Sonpur (5) Dohali (20°-56''N, 84°-27''E) in Athmallik state.

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Mahada P. of Yogeśvaradevavarman. E. I. Vol. XII, pp 218-221 E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(1) Chitrotpalā-tīra (2) Lankāvarttaka. (place of issue) (3) Mahadā (4) Atrāṇḍelā (5) Medhāka (6) Kokaṭīdeva (7) Champāmalla	(1) Mahānadi (2) Binka in Sonpur (Editor's suggestion) (3) Mahada in Sonpur (5) Mendamal (20°-54''N, 84°-1''E) in Baud. (7) Champāmali (20°-52''N 84°-4''E) in Baud.

OF CHOLA LINE OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY. (CH. IV, SECTION B.)

Genealogy.	Donee.	Officers.
<p>Challamarais | Yasaraja I | Someshvara I | Yasaraja II | Someshvara II | The donor meditated on the feet of Chandraditya. The donor was Parama Vaisnava.</p>	<p>Utsavakara & Devakara G.—Gargya Pr.—Tryambaka Studied Rveda and Yajurveda.</p>	<p>Sc.—Narayana E.—Lokanatha</p>

RULER OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY, (CHAPTER IV, SECTION C.)

Genealogy.	Donee.	Remarks.
<p>Someshvara I | Yasaraja I | Someshvara I | Yasaraja II | Someshvara II | The donor meditated on the feet of Chandraditya. The donor was Parama Vaisnava.</p>	<p>Gadabhara Purusottama Madhusudana G.—Vaisa V.—Rigveda</p>	<p>The donor belonged to Kasyapagotra. He also traces descent to Kartika</p>

CHAPTER IV

(Section C)

SOLAR DYNASTY.

Yogeśvaradevavarma belonging to the Solar dynasty claims a descent from Kalikāla of *Kaśyapa gotra*. Chandrāditya belonging to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty, referred to in the preceding section of this chapter, is also said in the Barsur inscription to be a descendant of Karikāla of *Kaśyapa gotra*. Apparently Yogeśvaradevavarma belongs to Chandrāditya's family. I think, Kalikāla and Karikāla are identical with each other. We can, however, identify Someśvaradeva, the grand-father of Yogeśvaradeva, with Someśvaradeva II of the preceding section.

The editor of Yogeśvaradevavarma's grant reads *Vaurapura* and suggests *Vaudhapura* as the correct reading. But in the *facsimile*-print, I am inclined to read it as *Vastarapura*. Barsur inscription proves the rule of the Chola lineage over the Bastar State and it appears therefore that *Vastara* has been written in Yogeśvaradevavarma's plate.

There occurs a name *Mukunda* in line 35 of the grant under discussion. In the opinion of the editor, *Mukundadeva*, the last independent King of Orissa, finds an allusion here and accordingly the grant has been assigned to 1562 A. D. But on palaeographic ground, this date is inadmissible, for we know that during the reign of *Kapilendradeva* the scripts used in Orissa had distinct local forms, which are not found in the Yogeśvaradevavarma's plate. There is nothing in the text to show that the King *Mukundadeva* has found an allusion in this plate.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that *Someśvaradeva* had a lion-emblem (*Simha-dhvaja-lāñchhaṇa*. . . 1.4). The grant of *Someśvaradeva* II of the preceding section also contains a lion-seal. Evidently my identification of *Someśvaradeva* appears

to be tenable. Again the identification of Chandraditya of Barsur inscription belonging to the Chola lineage of Kasayapa Gotra, with the chief of the same name of Somesvaradeva. Its plate has now been substantiated and implemented by the informations available from the grant under discussion. We can, therefore, safely assign Yogesvaradeva to the last decade of the 11th century A. D.

We gather from the grant under discussion that Somesvaradeva snatched away the banner having the emblem of *dvyā-rāja* from the enemy who immigrated from Ayodhya. If we mean the peacock for the family insignia of the Bhāṇja rulers is a peacock. In that case, Ayodhya, the place of immigration should be identified with the place of the same name in the Nilgiri State which was under the jurisdictions of the Bhāṇja family of Mayurbhaṇj till the advent of the British rule to Orissa and where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in large quantity. According to tradition the Bhāṇja family of Mayurbhaṇj first acquired the seacoast tract and thence extended their dominion to the west. In the grants (Nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhāṇja rulers) which were issued from Khiching the Bhāṇja family is said to have immigrated from Tapovana. We cannot say with any approach to certainty whether this Tapovana in identical with the place of the same name in the Medinipur district. But we find that two of their grants ~~were~~ made to their subordinate chief, not to the Brahmins.

Again if we now mean the moon by *dvyā-rāja*, we can assert that Somesvaradeva of the Solar dynasty defeated a descendant of Somavansi ruler. But we do not know whether the lunar dynasty of Ratampur, to which Janamejaya belonged, originally came from Ayodhya i. e. the present Oudh. Again if we accept the view of the editor that Somesvaradeva himself immigrated from Ayodhya, there is no evidence to show that a Chola family was ruling in Oudh in the 10th or 11th century A. D. With the present state of our knowledge we can say nothing about the enemy in question.

But it is certain that the Bhañja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola family, for the identification of the villages, granted by the rulers of the latter family, in Baud, bears testimony to the sway of that family over Baud. It is probable that Baud was restored by Śilābhañja III as mentioned in the grant, No. 14, of the Bhañja rulers,

CHAPTER V

(Section A)

EARLY GANGA RULERS

All the grants, Nos. 1 to 21, contain the year of the Ganga era, and therefore we can arrange them in the chronological order. But with the present state of our knowledge we cannot prepare the genealogical tree of the early Ganga rulers, for relations between different donors of some grants are not known.

The initial year of the Ganga era has not been ascertained as yet. This can be done now with the help of new data available from the recently discovered copper-plates of the early Ganga rulers. It needs to be mentioned here that the grants, Nos. 23 to 25, are of much importance for ascertaining the initial year of the Ganga era.

The grants, Nos. 23 and 24, were made by the feudatories of the Ganga rulers. Dharmakhedī, son of Bhitmakhedī of the grant No. 23, is perhaps not a different person from Dharmakhedī, son of Bhitmakhedī of the grant No. 24. Probably Bhitmakhedī has been either mis-written or mis-read. However, the numerals of the year of the Saka era have been written in words in this grant. This grant also contains the 15th regnal year of the donor. Again in the grant, No. 23, we find a year 520 of the Ganga-Kadamba era. This Ganga-Kadamba era can be taken as the Ganga era, because it is not probable that the Ganga rulers associated the name of their subordinate ruling family with the era they started and, secondly, no era associated with the name of the Kadamba family is known from other sources.

The numerals of the Saka era have been written thus :

nava-satāka-sapta-rasa-mata. . . .

Mata has been probably mis-written for *nave*. But the editor shows no reason why he interprets the above extract as 913. This plate was noticed in the Madras Epigraphic Report for 1918 and the

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications.
1.	The Trilingi C. P. Gr. J.A.H.R.S., Vol. iii, pp. 54-57 E. B. Satyanārāyan Rājaguru		
2.	Jirjingi C. P. of Indriavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. iii, pp. 51-57. E. B. R. Subba Rao.	(1) Dantapura (place of issue) (2) Jijjika in (3) Vonkāra (viṣaya)	
3.	Ganga Gr. of Devendravarman Ind. Ant., vol. xiii, pp. 273-276 E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (5) Tāmaracheru in (6) Varāhavarttani—viṣaya	
4.	Chicacole P. of Satyavarman- deva Ind. Ant., vol. xiv, pp. 10-12 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(7) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (8) Tārurāma in (9) Galela, (10) Mahendra	
5	Utlam P. of Hastivarman. E. I., Vol. xvii, pp. 332-333 E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(11) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (12) Hoṇḍavaka in (13) Kroṣṭukavarttani (14) Mahendra—viṣaya	
6.	Santabommali P. of Indra- varman J. A. H. R. S. Vol. iv, pp. 21-24 E. B. Lakṣminārāyan Hari- chandan Jagadev Rājah Bahadur	(15) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (16) Haribhaṭṭa in (17) Kroṣṭukavarttani —viṣaya (18) Mahendra	
7.	Achyūtapuram P. of Indra- varman. E. I., Vol. iii, pp. 127-130 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(19) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (20) Siddhārthaka in (21) Varāhavarttani —viṣaya (22) Mahendra	

Genealogy	Officers.	Bhānu- chandra | E.—Vinayachandra		Rudrasvāmi, son of Agnisvāmi, son of Rudrasvāmi G.—Viṣṇuvīrha	300 Brahmins	Kamalāsana, son of Gurava Kṣapdyama	Jayaśarma G.—Vatsa Ch.—Vajasaneya R. O.—Uttalla	The gift was made for worship of Kamesśvarabhaṭṭāraka	Durgasārma G.—Gautama Ch.—Chobhāndoga
28th Year.	Bhānu- chandra | E.—Vinayachandra								
Indravarma 39th Year.	Sc.—Devasingha Deva								
Devendravarma 51st Year.	E.—Saraḍeva Saṃanta Nāgarīja (author of the text)								
Devendravarma Satyavarma 51st Year.	Khaṇḍyama | Sc.—Berapa								
Hasṭivarma Rājasiṃha & Kaṇabhaṭṭa 80th Year.	Bhānu- chandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra								
Indravarma (Rājasiṃha) 87th Year.	Bhānu- chandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra								
Indravarma (Rājasiṃha) 87th Year	Bhānu- chandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra								

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names	Identifications.
8	Parlakimedya P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(23) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (24) Kheṭṭa in (25) Devannapāñchālī- viṣaya (26) Mahendra	
9	Gaṅga Gr. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., XIII. pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(27) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (28) Tāmaracheruva (28) Varāhavarṭtani (viṣaya) (29) Mahendra	
10	Purī P. of Indravarman E. I., Vol. XIV, pp. 360-363 E. B. G. Ramadas	(30) Dantapura (place of issue) (31) Bhukkukura in (32) Kurakarastra-viṣaya	
11	C. P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 123-124 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(33) Tālamūla in (34) Kroṣṭukapāñchālī (viṣaya)	
12	Tekkali P. of Indravarman E. I., Vol. XVIII, pp. 307-311 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(35) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (36) Tuṅgannā in (37) Rūpyavati (viṣaya) (38) Mahendra	
13	Chicacole P. of Devendravarman E. I., Vol. III, pp. 130-134 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(39) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (40) Popangika in (41) Kroṣṭukavarṭtani (viṣaya) (42) Mahendra (43) Kurudumbi	

Generals.	Indravarma 91st year	Bhauachandra Sc.—Vinayachandra	Officers.
	Indravarma 128th year Lunar eclipse of Marsasirsa	Vinayachandra Sc.—Aditya Rahasiha Sakhara, son of Devachandra (author of the text)	
	Danarjaya 137th year Indravarma	Aditya E.—Khandichandra, Sc.—Dharmachandra, son of Sambapuro- padhyaya	
	Indravarma 146th year	Mahamahatara Gaurisara and Bhavadata	
	Danarjaya 154th year Indravarma Solar eclipse	Adityabhogiga Sarvachandra Dharmachandra Sambapuropadhyaya	
	Gurjarjaya Deendravarma 183rd year	Khandichandra Sarvachandra	
Dones.		Dhivasara G.—Gargya	
	Several donees.	Bhavadattasara G.—Kausika V.—Raveda R. O.—Tirilingi	
		Skandasaara and Lalitsara G.—Kautsa Ch.—Chchhandoga	
		Skandasaara G.—Sandilya Ch.—Vajrasara R. O.—Garakhona	
		Chchharampasara, Bhavasara, Visnusara Sivasara, Somosara and Kumarasara G.—Krsnatraya R. O.—Kalinga	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
14.	C. P. of Devendrayarma. J. A. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 275-276. E. B. Satyanerāyaṇ Rajaguru.	(44) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (45) Huṇḍuvaka in (46) Puṣṭhāgiri pañchāli	
15.	Sidhantam P. of Devendra- varman. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 212-216 E. B. G. Ramadas	(47) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (48) Siddhārthaka (49) Mahendra	
16.	Talateru P. of Ananta- varman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 273-275 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(50) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (51) Talatheru in (52) Kroṣṭrakapañchāli	
17.	Santha Bomvali C. P. Gr. of Nandavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 185-189 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(53) Kaliṅganagara. (place of issue) (54) Chikhallikā (55) Freyabhukti (56) Mahendra	
18.	Vizagpatam P. of Devengra- varman Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, pp. 143-146 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(57) Kaliṅganagara (58) Dāvadāmadavam	
19.	Almand P. of Anantavarman E. I., Vol. III, pp. 17-21 E. B. E. Hultzsh.	(59) Kaliṅganagara (place of issue) (60) Medelāka (61) Tirikātu (62) Mahendra	

Genealogy.	Officers.	Dones.
<p>Gupārāya Devendravarma 184th year</p>	<p>Cha (kha?) andīchandra Savvachandra</p>	<p>Patalga Sivābhārya Danor's spiritual preceptor</p>
<p>Gupārāya Devendravarma 195th year</p>	<p>Mātrichandra Sc.—Madanakumarapallava Priest—Chehharapapadi- sarma</p>	<p>Tanparaśarmādīkṣita G.—Udovahi Ch.—Vahvicha V.—Rgveda</p>
<p>Devendravarma Anantavarma 204th year Gift was made at the request of brother Jaya- varma.</p>		<p>Viṣṇu & Soma G.—Pāṣarasa V.—Yajuh I. F.—Sṛgātibhāgrabara in Kamarupa</p>
<p>Anantavarma Nandavarma 221st year</p>		<p>Adityasarma, Durgasarma, and Māṭṣarma G.—Kaundilya</p>
<p>Anantavarma Devendravarma 254th year (Māṭṭila Dharmakhedī was the actual donor).</p>		<p>Dharmesvarabhāṭṭaraka</p>
<p>Anantavarma 304th year Solar eclipse</p>	<p>Durgappa</p>	<p>Sṛidharabhāṭṭa, son of G.—Kausika Ch.—Vajasaneya</p>

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
20.	Tekkali P. of Devendra- varman E. I., Vol. XVIII, pp. 311-313 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(63) Kalīṅganagara (place of issue) (64) Niyino (65) Rupavarttani (66) Mahendra	
21.	C. P. Gr. of Rajendra- varman Madras Epigraphic Reports for 1917-18, p. 137, No. 13	(57) Kalīṅganagara (place of issue) (68) Tāmbaḍḍi (69) Saila	
22.	Chidivalas C. P. Gr. of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 146-153 E. B. R. Subba Rao	(70) Kalīṅganagara (place of issue) (71) Sividi (72) Mahendra (73) Kandalivāda (74) Bhādivāda (75) Kolampari	
23.	Simhipur C. P. Gr. of Dharmakhedi of the time of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 171-180 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(76) Kalīṅganagara (77) Rāṭhakūṭa (78) Mahendrabhoga (79) Pañchapātra (76) Dharmapura	
24.	Mandasa P. of Ananta- varman E. I., B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII, pp. 175-185 E. B. G. Ramadas	(77) Kalīṅganagara (78) Madhipatharakhaṇḍa (79) Mahendra	
25.	C. P. Gr. Madhukāmārṇava Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No. 5	(80) Pātūgrāma (81) Hoṇḍaravāda (82) Morakhini	

Genealogy.	Officers.	Donees.
<p>Rajendra¹varma Devendra²varma 310th year</p>	<p>Sc.—Sarvachandra E.—Sāmanta Kapdimalapā</p>	
<p>Anant³varma Rajendra⁴varma 342nd year (Sava⁵-Aya-Kamādi)</p>	<p>Samirāja Rajameya (minister for Kanakābhūti⁶ Gupḍipālaka, son of Man- chandra</p>	
<p>Vajri Marasimha Bhupendra⁷varma Devendra⁸varma 397th year Solar eclipse</p>	<p>Mudhapa Savvadapa Bhātta Sridhara Bhātta Yajña</p>	<p>Adityabhātta, Yajñabhātta and Sūridēvarabhātta G.—Bharadvāja R. F. Vāgga R. O. Sipidi</p>
<p>Anant⁹varma Devendra¹⁰varma 520th year Niyarṇava Bhimakhedi (Donor) Dharmakhedi</p>		
<p>Anant¹¹varma Saka 913 (?) Bharmakhedi (Donor) Dharmakhedi Regnal year 15</p>	<p>Vetrikurao Malachandala Sapda</p>	<p>Dharmaka Kesara Erukalayadeva</p>
<p>Anant¹²varma Madhukamārṇava Rajendra¹³varma 526th year</p>		<p>Erapa Nāvaka, son of Mānchi Nāvaka.</p>

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
26.	C. P. Gr. of Devendra- varman Rājārāja. Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No 4.	(83) Vrhatakodila (84) Vārāhavarttani	
27.	Parlakimedya P. of the time of Vajrahasta. E. I. Vol. 111, pp. 220- 224. E.B. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(85) Lankākona (86) Hossapdi	
28.	Vishāmagiri P. of Indra- varman. E. I., Vol. XIX pp. 134 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(87) Svetaka (place of issue) (88) Amerasinga in (89) Jalamborā-ṣṣaya	
29.	Dhanantar Pi of Sāmanta- varman E. I., Vol. XV, pp. 275- 278 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(90) Svetaka (place of issue) (91) Vātagrāma in (92) Hāmānibhoga- ṣṣaya	
30.	Ganjam P. of Prithivi- varman E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 198- 201	(93) Svetaka (place of issue) (94) Janora	
31.	Phulasāra C. P. Gr. of Kīrttirājadeva J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 30-40 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(95) Kalyānapura (place of issue) (96) Khināveda (97) Varttani	

Geneology.	Officers.	Dones.
<p>Vajrabas Devendravarma Rajaraja saka 998</p>		<p>Vasudevavarma G.—Vatsa Narayanavarma G.—Kasyapa</p>
<p>Vajrabas (Regent of 5 district) Actual donor— Cholakamandiraja's son Dara-paraja</p>	<p>Sc.—Ugrakshedi of Kadamba family</p>	<p>Kanadi, son of Erayammaraja</p>
<p>Indravarma</p>	<p>Dutaka—Nagakshedi Sc.—Adityavarma Sc.—Chandrapaka E.—Devapill</p>	<p>Jakshasvami G.—Jatukaraja S.—Kanya Ch.—Vajasaneya</p>
<p>Samanthavarma</p>		<p>Govindasarmā G.—Bharadvaja Ch.—Vajasaneya</p>
<p>Mahendravarma Prithivivarma Belonged to Gauda family of Kolahala</p>	<p>E.—Samantha Svayambhu</p>	<p>Subhanthikam G.—Vyasa S.—Kanya Ch.—Vajasaneya Pr.—Bharadvaja, Ch.—Vajana Aparvan, Auvva, Janna- danna</p>
<p>Bagapati Kirttiraja Guparajaya Kamarnayaya Chodabhinna Kirttiraja (Radhamahapi)</p>	<p>Saadhivigrahi— Purnakara Akshapala—Adityaraja Pala—Kama Dhavala, Pratihara— Adivuddha Kumara</p>	<p>Santosakara Guhesvara Bapanna G.—Visvamitra S.—Kanya J. R.—Gadgaradi</p>

above expression was interpreted as 976. To understand the right significance of the expression in question, I reproduce below a part of the chronological table prepared by Mr. Monmohan Chakravarti.* On the supposition that the surnames of the Gaṅga rulers alternated between Anantavarma and Devendravarma, I have shown the surnames of the rulers, although they are not given in the table. Again calculating back from Vajrahasta, the reigning period of the rulers are also given under their respective names.

13 Vajrahasta IV *alias* Aniyāṅkabhīma
(in N. Plates)

(35 years)

Anantavarma

Śaka 902-37

<hr/>		
14 Kāmārṇava V ($\frac{1}{2}$ years) Devendravarma S. 937-38	15 Guṇḍama II (3 years) Anantavarma S. 938-941	16 Madhukāmārṇava (19 years) Devendravarma S. 941-960. by another wife

It is definitely known that Vajrahasta V had the surname Anantavarma and he succeeded Madhukāmārṇava in Śaka 960 and ruled till Śaka 990. It, therefore, appears that the extent of the reign of Vajrahasta's immediate predecessors as given in his plates are not much inaccurate.

The grant, No. 25, of Madhukāmārṇava contains the year 526 of the Gaṅga era. Apparently the grant, No. 23, was not much earlier than grant, No. 25, and Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma of the former grant, is identical with Kāmārṇava V son of Anantavarma. Now accepting the interpretation 913, we find that Dharmakhedi ascended the throne in Śaka 897 and made the grant, No. 23, either in Śaka 938 or in Śaka 941, otherwise his over-lord could not be Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma.

* J. A. S. B., 1903, p. 140.

Accepting the learned epigraphist's interpretation 976, we find that Dharmakheḍi made the grant, No. 24, during Vajrabhāṣa's reign and he also ascended the throne in the 2nd regnal year of this Vajrabhāṣa. In that case, there is no Devendravarman with whom the overlord of Dharmakheḍi of the grant, No. 22, can be identified. Accepting the interpretation 913, Mr. R. Subba Rao arrives at the conclusion that the Gaṅga era started in Śaka 416 or A. D. 494.* In that case, the Gaṅga year 520 of the grant, No. 23, corresponds to Śaka 936 when was reigning Anantavarman, not Devendravarman. I think, if the above interpretation be acceptable, the Gaṅga era can be supposed to have commenced in Śaka 418 or A. D. 496, because the lunar eclipse of Mārgaśīrṣa of the Gaṅga year 128 of the grant, No. 3, falls in 624 A. D. which was suggested by Fleet.

This should be noted here that the copper-plates recording the grant of villages in Kalīṅga are discovered in the tracts lying to the south of the Mahendra mountain. Some of the villages granted, are also unquestionably identifiable in the same tracts. But other village-names of the copper-plates have undergone so much changes that no scholar can vouch for their accurate identification.

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON BHAUMA RULERS

The difficulty we confront in the matter of reconstructing the chronology of Bhauma rulers is due to the fact that different rulers of this family assumed one and the same name. Moreover the symbolical expression of dates found in their grants have not been properly interpreted on account of similarity of forms of symbols representing different numerals. We can, however overcome now these difficulties with the help of newly discovered data.

Three copper-plates belonging to the Bhauma family have recently been discovered in the Talcher state. The Ruling Chief of Talchor has kindly sent them to me through his Private Secretary Mr. Jagamohan Misra B.A. for decipherment. Again my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya B.Sc. of Mayurbhanja has kindly supplied me with the text of another copper-plate of this family. The informations available from these plates have been given in the subjoined table.

The numerical symbols of the year of the Grant, No. 11, are distinctly *lu* and *pta* and they therefore unmistakably denote 140. Then succeeds the figure 1. Hence the year of this grant is 141.

The first numerical symbol of the year of the Grants, No. 12, is *lu* which denotes 100. The third symbol looks like B. Apparently it denotes 7.* The second symbol is somewhat illegible I take it with hesitation as 60. The year thus appears to be 167

The text of the Grant, No. 13, is a close of that of the Grant, No. 12, except the portion of the deed. Both grants were also executed on the same day. Apparently they belong to one and the same donor.

I interpreted the numerical symbols *lu* and *chu* of the Grant, No. 7, as 100 and 60 respectively, I am now inclined to interpret

* cf. Plate LXXI, col. 6 of *Prāchīna-lipimālā* by Gourishankara Hirachand Ojha.

Sulki grant No. 9

Bhanna grant No. 7.

Grant of Jayasinha

Bhanna grant No. 1

" " 2

" " 4

" " 5

" " 8

Nanda grant No. 1

Bhanna grant No. 1

Bhanna grant No. 10

Bhanna grant No. 24

" " 15

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100,3=103

100,10=110

70,3=73

Samva 50,4=54

70,3=73

90,3=93

100,3=103

100,80=180

100,80,3=183

1 70,5=75, Kanti

10,3=13

100,80,7=187

200,80,8=288

**Trichina-hyp-m21a by
Journalinkur Hirachund (Jha)**

chu as 10.* Evidently the year is 110. Similarly the year of the grant, No. 5, can be taken as 103 instead of 150. Again I suggest to read the symbols of the Bhama grants, Nos. 1 and 2, as 54 and 73 respectively. I give in the accompanying table the revised interpretations of the symbols found in the plates of all different families.

It has been stated in the Bhama chapter that Harivardhana, who headed the grant, No. 2, is identical with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 7. Now Rasabharadana, the other engraver of the latter grant, can be identified with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 12. It, therefore, appears that Tribhuvana-mahadevi of the grant, No. 7, is identical with the personage of the same name of the grant, No. 12. This identification is not untenable, because the predecessors of the former Tribhuvana-mahadevi are unmistakably identifiable with those of the latter Tribhuvana-mahadevi.

We can now take Sinhaketu, the son of Santikara and Tribhuvana-mahadevi of the grant, No. 12, as Subhakar of the grant, No. 5, who is also said to be the son of Santikara and Tribhuvana-mahadevi. This identification is also corroborated by the fact that Subhakar has been called Sinhadvaya in line 31 of the text of the latter grant. It is needless to say that Sinhadvaya has been substituted for Sinhaketu, the name of the donor, and evidently it does not signify the lion-emblem.

Subhakar, the son of Longbhara and Hira-mahadevi of the grant, No. 12, can reasonably be identified with Subhakar of the grant, No. 11, who is also said to be the son of Longbhara and Hira-mahadevi. I need not say that Santikara and his queen Tribhuvana-mahadevi of the former grant are not different from the personages of the same name of the latter grant. Again it is superfluous to mention that Sinhaketu of the former grant can be taken as Kusumadhara of the latter grant.

It is not mentioned in the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, that Longbhara

(not Lolahāra) was the immediate successor of Gayāḍa. We can now suppose that the name of the immediate successor of Gayāḍa has been omitted in these grants. If it be tenable, we can identify Kusumahāra of these grants with Śubhākara II of the grant, No. 12, who has been identified with another Kusumahāra, because the genealogy of Kusumahāra of the grants referred to above is in agreement with that of Śubhākara II. Apparently Lalitahāra of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is identical with Śivakara, the donor of the grant, No. 12.

The identification of Kusumahāra, Lalitahāra, Śāntikara and Śubhākara of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, made in the chapter II has been revised now. We cannot, therefore, disbelieve the statement, recorded in these grants that Lalitahāra was succeeded by Śāntikara.

The genealogical text of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 14. Hence we can put all the Bhauma Rulers in the chronological order as shown in the page 101. Now we can turn our attention towards their time.

It is mentioned in the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, that Śubhākara I defeated the king of the Rādha country and completely subjugated the Kaliṅga country. These incidents have probably been alluded to in the undeciphered portion of the eulogical text of Śubhākara of the grant, No. 2. In the facsimile-print, I have partly read this text as follows :

“Kvā-dhanendrā-Mahendrā...Jāhnavi...

Kvā-śimnada-Kaliṅga-vadhāradaḥ

The title of Mahārajādhirāja, assumed by the rulers of this family indicates that they were powerful. That they established suzerain authority over a portion of Bengal, can be gleaned from the copper-plate.¹ It is mentioned in this plate that Devapāla uprooted the Utkalas from his territory. Devapāla's reign falls between 809-49 A. D.² Apparently Devapāla's invasion must have taken place after the fall of the Bhauma family.

(1) The Palas of Bengal by R. D. Banerjee. p. 65. Verse 13,

(2) J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XV, p. 5.

Govinda III of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family, who ruled between 794-813 A. D.¹ is said to have invaded Orissa.² Again according to Tārānath's account³ the political condition of Orissa was in chaos in the 9th century A. D. Taking these facts into consideration I am of opinion that no epigraphic record of the Bhānuva family, so far discovered, can be assigned to the 9th century A. D.

I have stated in the Somavamsi chapter that Jānamejaya established his sovereignty over Orissa after fatally defeating the king of that country in the last decade of the 9th century A. D. In the case of supposition that Bhānuva rulers used the Harṣa era in their plates, we find that Daṇḍi-mahādēvi was reigning in 793-94 A. D. It is therefore not improbable that the king who fell victim to Jānamejaya was third or fourth in descent from Daṇḍi-mahādēvi. That the Tunga rulers were feudatory of the Bhānuva kings, is now evident from the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, which were issued at the request of Vinitatunga. It can be held that the Bhānuva kings established suzerain authority over Kalīnga, first because Subhākara I is said to have conquered it and secondly no Gaṅga ruler of Kalīnga, who can be supposed to be contemporaneous of Bhānuva kings, assumed suzerain title. Again the sovereignty of Bhānuva kings over Kōṅgaḍa can be gathered from the fact that they granted villages in Kōṅgaḍa. No Sailodbhava ruler, contemporaneous of Bhānuva kings, bore any title indicative of his sovereignty. Besides it is not probable that Subhākara I led his military expedition against Kalīnga, without subjugating Kōṅgaḍa which intervened between his own kingdom and hostile territory. Apparently Jānamejaya simultaneously established overlordship over Kalīnga, Kōṅgaḍa and Utkala after destroying the king of the last mentioned country only, who held sovereignty over other two countries.

It can be gleaned from the grant, No. 7, that architecture was in flourishing condition during the rule of Bhānuva family. In

(1) E. I. Vol. VII, App. II, p. 3. (2) Ibid Vol. XVIII, p. 240.
(3) Ind. Ant. Vol. IV, p. 360-66.

the grant, No. 1, there is an indication of prevalence of Buddhism and of revival of Hinduism. Evidently this Bhauma family played an important role in the history of Orissa.

One word more regarding the origin of this family. The editor of the grant, No. 1, suggested the connection of the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. The Naraka family* may be linked up with the demon Naraka of the Purāṇas according to which he was a son of Viṣṇu and Bhūmi (Earth). He was also called Bhauma. There is therefore the ground to connect the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. But it is not probable that the former family hailed from Assam.

In the Section A of the Chapter II the Bhauma family has been supposed to have belonged to the Bhūyāṇ people of the northern hilly tracts of Orissa. The Bhūyāṇs should not be confounded with the Bhumijas who are even now out of the pale of civilisation. Similarly the Bhūyāṇs of the Mahāvagga and Majjhima Nikāya of the Pāli literature, who on their way to Magadha with cart-loads of merchandise met Buddha and became his disciple, should not be taken for the Bhumijas; for, it is not probable that the latter ever carried on a lucrative trade before the Christian era. It is the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs who are identifiable with the Bhauma family of the copper-plates and with the Bhūyāṇs of the Pāli literature.

The tradition, current in the Orissa States, relates that the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs are the representatives of Monkeys that aided Rāma in his invasion of Laṅkā. This tradition is as old as the Oriyā Rāmāyaṇa by Balarāma Dāsa who flourished about the end of the 15th century A.D. The poet narrates in the Kiṣkiṇḍhā Kaṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa that out of the army recruited by Sugrīva for Rāma's cause, some lost their way to Laṅkā (vaṇā hele) in course of march and reached the Boṇāi State; some proceeded towards the left of the proper route leading to Laṅkā (Vāma āḍe gale) and settled in Bamaṇḍā (Bamara State). It is needless to mention here that the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs are now found in large number in the States of Bamara and Bonai. Apparently there is no evidence to

lend support to the hypothesis that the Bhānu family of Orissa hailed from Assam.

CHRONOLOGY OF BHĀNUA RULERS

Maharāja Kṣemānīkaraḍeva alias Nigatāpha
 |
 Maharāja Śivakaraḍeva I (Queen Jayavālidēvi)
 |
 Subhāṭkaraḍeva alias Umatasīha
 |
 Maharājādhirāja (Queen Mādhavīdēvi)
 A. D. 660-61

Śivakaraḍeva II
 |
 Maharājādhirāja
 A. D. 679-680
 Śaṇṭikaraḍeva I alias Gayāḍa I
 |
 alias Lalitāhara I
 A. D. 699-700
 Maharājādhirāja

(Queen Tribhuvana Māhādevī, A. D. 716-17)
 She ascended the throne
 |
 Subhāṭkaraḍeva II alias Sīnahaketu
 |
 alias Kṣumamahara I
 A. D. 709-10
 Maharājādhirāja

Śaṇṭikaraḍeva II alias Gayāḍa II
 |
 alias Loṇahara
 Maharājādhirāja
 (Queen Hira-mahādevī)

Subhāṭkaraḍeva III
 |
 alias Kṣumamahara II
 A. D. 747-48
 Maharājādhirāja
 Śivakaraḍeva III
 |
 alias Lalitāhara II
 A. D. 773-74
 Maharājādhirāja

Śaṇṭikaraḍeva III
 |
 (Queen Dharmā-mahādevī)
 Maharājādhirāja
 He was succeeded to the throne by
 his queen and the latter by her daughter
 Daṇḍī-mahādevī A. D. 787-94
 Maharājādhirāja
 Subhāṭkaraḍeva IV

APPEN

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM NEWLY DISCOVERED

No. <i>contd</i>	Reference.	Place-names.	Genealogy.
11	Unpublished Talcher plate of Subhākaradeva year 141, Bhādra. Vadi 2.	(42) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (43) Adhendra-keṇu in (44) Dakṣiṇa Toṣaliviṣaya.	<p>Sāntikara (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Kusumahāra I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Lopabhāra alias Sāntikara (Queen Hirā-Mahādevī)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Kusumahāra II alias Subhākara</p>
12	Unpublished Talcher plate of Sivakaradeva year 167. Puṣa, vadi 3.	(45) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (46) Kallāni in (47) Purvakhaṇḍa-viṣaya in (48) Uttara Toṣali (49) Trikaṭa on the north-west (50) Joṭa in the South (51) Bīṭavirā on West. (52) Tailakhūta on North-West (53) Jayāśrama-vihāra (place where the gift was made.)	<p>Unmaṭasīnha alias Subhākara I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Gayāda I alias Sāntikara I (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Sindhaketu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Gayād II alias Lopabhāra alias Sāntikara II (Queen Hirā-Mahādevī)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Subhākara II Sivakara </p>
13	Unpublished Talcher plate of Śivakaradeva.	(54) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (55) Suradhipura in (56) Purvakhaṇḍa-viṣaya in (57) Uttara Toṣali (58) Tamalā-Khaṇḍakṣetra (59) Sumayi (river.) (59 a) Gayāḍapura (59 b) Pustariyāpura	"
14	Unpublished plate of Dharma-mahādevī	(60) Guheśvarapāṭaka place of issue (61) Deśalāgrāma (62) Śakembā (where the gift was made)	<p>Unmaṭasīnha</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Gayāda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Kusumahāra Lalitahāra </p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> ↓ Sāntikara (queen Dharma-mahādevī) </p>

Dates	Officers	Remarks
<p>Chandragupta Suryaputra</p>		<p>The first name of the donor is not mentioned. He was probably a Brahmana.</p> <p>The title of the donor is Mahasajadhiraja</p>
<p>Gift was made at the request of King for the worship of Bodhi-tree, Rajahmundry.</p> <p>Pratapa-Rudra, Sri Mahasajadhiraja, King of Rajahmundry, and his father Mahasajadhiraja</p>		<p>Satavahana I defeated the King of Rajahmundry and his father Mahasajadhiraja. He also married the daughter of the king of Rajahmundry.</p> <p>The title of the donor is Mahasajadhiraja</p>
	"	"
<p>Arthasajadhiraja Nisibhaya Sridharasajadhiraja G.-Sajadhiraja Pr.-Bhishappa Yama- danti and Devanaya I. E. Kolahala</p>		

APPENDIX B.

APPROXIMATE TIME OF BHANJA RULERS.

We find in the Somavaṁśi grant, No. 9, that the donee was a resident of the village Śilābhañjapati. This name of the village probably owes its origin to the ruler Śilābhañja. In that case, Śilābhañja was anterior to Yayāti Mahāśivagupta, the donor of the grant, who is supposed to have flourished in the middle of the 10th century A. D. This Śilābhañja seems to be identical with Śilābhañja I of the Bhañja chronological table.

Niyārṇṇama, the father of Vijyā, who is the queen of Raṇabhañja of the Bhañja grant, No. 11, seems to be identical with Niyārṇṇava, the grandfather of Dharmakhedi of the Gaṅga grant, No. 23, who is supposed to have ascended the throne in Śaka 897 or A. D. 975. My view regarding the initial year of the Gaṅga era is now in agreement with that of Mr. Jogendrachandra Ghosh whose paper on the initial date of the Gaṅga era has, of late, appeared in the Indian Antiquary (Vol. LXI, pp. 237-38) Apparently I can now say emphatically that Dharmakhedi's accession to the throne took place in 975 A. D. In that case, his grandfather Niyārṇṇava can be supposed to have ruled some time between 910-970 A. D. Hence Raṇabhañja, the son-in-law of Niyārṇṇama, cannot be supposed to be later than 1010 A. D.

I have said in the chapter IV (section C) that the Bhañja rulers were ousted from Baud by Someśvaradeva of the solar dynasty and subsequently Śilābhañja III recovered the lost kingdom. This Someśvaradeva has been identified with Someśvaradeva II of the Chola family whose approximate date is 1060 A. D. It can, therefore, be held now that after the death of Raṇabhañja the Bhañja family, being driven out of Baud, which probably comprised in the upper Khiñjali, ruled in Ghoomsur, which perhaps formed a part and parcel of the lower Khiñjali.

The Chola rule in Baud and Sonapur seems to have terminated

before 1114 A. D. for one ruler of Sonpur, Bhujabala by name, is known to have been defeated by Jalaladeva I of Ratanpur. We can, therefore, hold now that Silabhañja III recovered the kingdom in the first quarter of the 12th century A. D. Hence it is not probable that the immediate predecessors of Silabhañja III made any land grant in Baud area.

The facsimile-print of the Bhañja grant, No. 15, has, of late, appeared in *J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVIII*. The editor has interpreted the symbols representing the numerals of the year of this grant as 800 and held that this year belonged to Vikrama era. I have carefully scrutinised these symbols. The first symbol is quite similar in form to that given in the Prachina lipi-mālā by Gouri-shankar Hirachand Ojha (Plate LXXIII. Col. 3). The second symbol is not different from that given in the same work (Plate LXXI. Col. 6). They, therefore, denote 10 and 7 respectively, not 8 and 100. Thus the year is 17. This is probably the regnal year of the donor.

The symbols representing the numerals of the year of the Bhañja grant, No. 24, have been accurately interpreted by the late Professor Keilhorn as 288. According to the same authority this year belonged to the Harṣa era.* Apparently the year 288 corresponds to 894-95 A. D. This grant is perhaps the latest record in which the symbolical representation of the numerals is found. No record of Orissa of the 10th century A. D. contains the numerical symbol. Apparently Satrubhañja of the grant, No. 15, cannot be assigned to a period later than the first half of the 10th century A. D.

The defeat of Jagadekamalla by Yaśabhañja has been mentioned in the grant, No. 22. This Jagadekamalla has been identified with the Mehar chief Jagamalla, who flourished in the first quarter of the 13th century A. D. by the late Professor R. D. Banerjee.† But in my opinion it is difficult to determine who this Jagadekamalla was, for we find in the history several rulers having the name

* E. I. Vol. VI, p. 134. Foot-notes 5 and 6.
† *History of Orissa*, Vol. I, p. 186.

Jagadekamalla. Yaśabhañja can, however, be assigned on palæographic ground to the 13th century A. D.

A copper-plate grant of Neṭṭabhañja has been published very recently in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VII, (pp. 110-14). Its find-spot is Polesor in Athagarh Taluk in Ganjam. Neṭṭabhañja, the donor, was the son of Raṇabhañja and grandson of Neṭṭabhañja. He assumed the little *Mahāmandālesvar*.

The grant records the gift of Juraḍā village in Khiñjali to Bapanabhāṭṭa son of Guheśvarabhāṭṭa and grandson of Santōshabhāṭṭa belonging to Viśvāmitra Gotra and Panchārṣa Pravara. He was also a student of Kāṇva *sākhā* of Yajurveda. Apparently this Bapanabhāṭṭa is identicall with the donee of the Gaṅga grant, No. 30.

Neṭṭabhañja's grant was issued from Kalyāṇapura on the occasion of the lunar eclipse of the full moon day of Fālguna. Rāyabhañja (Yuvarāja), Pātra Jaśodhara (Akṣapāṭalika), Āśānanda (Pratihāri) and Santoṣamahādevī are mentioned among the officers of the grant. It is needless to say that this grant precludes further the solution of the chronology of the Khiñjali Bhañjas.

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON SOMAVAMSI KINGS.

It has been pointed out in the foregoing pages that in the 2nd half of the 11th century A.D., Sonpur was ruled by some Chiefs who did not belong to the Somavamsa. Apparently, Kumāra Someśvara-deva of the Somavamsi grant cannot be supposed to have issued grant in that very Sonpur at that time.

We learn that Rājaraja of the Gāga dynasty subjugated Utkala before Śaka 997 or A.D. 1075.* Rājaraja's opponent King of Utkala seems to be Kārṇākesari, a descendant of Uddyotakesari. It appears therefore that Kārṇākesari was subdued, being simultaneously attacked by Jayasinha, the General of Rāmapāla† from the north and Rājaraja of the Gāga dynasty from the south. However after this event the Gāga supremacy prevailed in Orissa and lasted for a period over three centuries. It is not probable therefore that there could be any Mahābhāva-gupta in Orissa after 1075 A.D. whom Kumāra Someśvara-deva referred to as his overlord in the grant. Evidently his date cannot be later than 1060 A.D.

Uddyotakesari granted Kōśala to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of execution of the afore-said grant. The probability therefore is that Kumāra Someśvara-deva's overlord Mahābhāva-gupta was a descendant of Uddyotakesari. Apparently Uddyotakesari cannot be supposed to be later than 1020 A.D.

In the conclusion I may mention one fact which has no bearing on the present topic. The editor of the grant, No. 15, of the family in question read the text running on the line 6 in the inner side of the 3rd plate as *asmadānyānvaye*. But I have found on scrutiny of the 3rd plate as *asmasakṣaye*.

* E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 314-18.

† See above p. 76.

APPENDIX D.

RULERS OF UNKNOWN FAMILIES IN KALINGA.

We do not know to which family the rulers of the subjoined table belong. They have not mentioned like the early Gaṅga rulers in their grants the god Gokarṇeśvara enthroned on the top of the Mahendra Mountain, nor have they given any indication as to their connection with the Gaṅga family. We find however that neither the early Gaṅga rulers nor the rulers of the subjoined table assumed any title indicative of paramount authority.

We are told by Hiuen Tsang that the Kalingas perished by the curse of a Rishi. Thereupon their country (Southern Kalinga) remained desolate for some centuries and was then repopled by immigrants. It is very probable that these immigrants came from the Āndhra country lying to the south-west of the Southern Kalinga at that time. In support of this proposition I like to aduce below some facts of much importance.

The tradition relating to the origin of the Śailodbhava family as recorded in their grants (Nos. 3 to 6) reveals that one Palindasena, famous amonga the Kalingas did not covet sovereignty for himself. He worshipped Bhagavān in order to get a capable ruler. Thereupon the latter created a person out of Śilā (rock). Because of his origin from Śilā he was called Śailodbhava and became the founder of the ruling family of Koṅgada. The importance of this tradition lies in the fact that the population of Koṅgada mainly consisted of the Kalingas who, declining in power, acknowledged the authority of a person not belonging to their race in Koṅgada.

That Koṅgada was inhabited by the Kalingas has also been alluded to in the Śailodbhava grant, No. 1. The donor claimed lordship over the entire population of Kalinga, but assumed no suzerain title. Evidently the Kalinga people, whom he held under subjection, were none but the people of the same name of Koṅgada

or the Northern Ganjam District. There is no evidence whatsoever as to his suzerainty over the Southern Kalinga.

It can be gleaned from the inscriptions of Asoka and Khāravela existing at Bhūbaneshwar, that the district of Puri was the abode of the Kalingas. The mention of Gangarides-Calinge by Pliny has led the scholars to suppose that the east-coast region of the Indian peninsula, extending from the Ganges southwards, was inhabited by the Kalinga people. This assumption finds also corroboration in the description, found in the Purgas that the Vaitarani flows right through the Kalinga country.* Evidently the Kalinga people occupied the Districts of Northern Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The tongue, now spoken by the people of these districts, belong to the northern linguistic group. Apparently we can put reliance upon the description, found in the Mahābhārata, that the Kalingas were allied in origin to the Aṅgas, Vāṅgas, Pundras and Suhmas† whose representatives now speak also northern vernaculars. But it is significant to note that in the region, extending southwards from the Mahendra (i.e., Southern Kalinga) the Vernacular of the Dravidian origin predominates now; this is no doubt due to the predominating factor of the Andhras in the population of the Southern Kalinga. The Andhras probably penetrated into the Southern Kalinga during the period of lordship of the family to which Saktiwarman of the grant, No. 2, of the subjoined table belonged. He appears to have belonged to the Vāsisthiputri family of the Nāgarjunakonaṅga inscriptions of the 3rd century A.D.

* Matsya Purāṇa. Ch. 185 and Mahābhārata, Viṣṇu, Ch. 114.
† Mahābhārata, Adi. Ch. 104.
§ H. I. Vol. XX, pp. 12-20.

APPEN-
RULERS OF UNKNOWN

No.	Reference	Place-names	Donee
1.	Komarti P. of Maharaja Chandavarman E. I. Vol. IV. pp. 142-45 E. Hultzsch.	(1) Kalinga (2) Kohetura	Devaśarmā G.—Bhāradvāja Ch.—Vājasaneya
2.	Ragōlu P. of Śaktivarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 1-3 E. Hultzsch.	(3) Piṣṭapura (place of issue) (4) Rākaluva in (5) Kalingaviṣaya	Kumāraśarma G.—Sāvarṇas Pr.—Pañchārṣa Ś.—Vājasaneya
3.	Bṛihataprosṭha Gr. of Umāvarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 4-6 E. Hultzsch	(6) Siḥapura (place of issue) (7) Bṛihataprosṭha (8) Dantayavāgu	Haridatta G.—Aupamanyavas Ś.—Bahvricha
4.	Kalinga Gr. of Nanda- prabhañjanavarmā Ind. Ant. Vol. XIII, pp. 48-50 J. F. Fleet	(9) Sārāpalli (place of issue) (10) Deyavāta (11) Akṣṭa-agrahāra	Harischandrasvāmī G.—Devarāta

	Donor	
		<p>CHANDRAVARMAN (lord of Kalinga) year 6, day 15th bright fortnight of Chaitra</p>
	<p>W.—Minister Aryumadatta</p>	<p>SAKTYAVARMAN Ornament of Vāsīṣṭhi- putri Magadha family, 13th year, foolmoon day of Vaiśākha</p>
	<p>W.—Haridatta's son, Record-officer.</p>	<p>UAVARMAN, (lord of Kalinga), 30th year, 20th day of Mārgaśīrṣa</p>
		<p>Nandaprabhāṇavarman (lord of Kalinga)</p>

Rāmapāla <i>king</i>	70,77,107	Suhma <i>people</i>
Rājendrachola <i>king</i>	76	Tapusa <i>disciple of Buddha</i>
Rotasgash <i>place-name</i>	30	Tārānātha <i>author of chronicle</i>
Śavara <i>people</i>	32	Tirmului <i>place-name</i>
Śaśāñkarāja	8,10,11	Tivaradeva <i>king</i>
Śāndhyakaranandi <i>poet</i>	76	Udayanāna <i>king</i>
Siñhala <i>country</i>	64	Vanga <i>people</i>
Sirpur <i>place-name</i>	65	Vindhya <i>mountain</i>

